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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 237 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

NEW MOVE FOR HINDU-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT

CITY'S GREAT WELCOME TO INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

Mayor Hails Nayudu As National Figure

"GAY" LALL, "QUARTER-MASTER" NAVLE, "BABY" PALIA, "PANTHER" NAOMAL AND "SANDOW" GODAMBE THRILL CRICKET FANS

Looking fit and cheerful, the members of the All-India Cricket Team landed in Bombay by s. s. "Viceroy of India" on Monday evening, after a tour in England lasting for six months. In the words of Capt. C. K. Nayudu, an outstanding figure in the team, they had all returned to their motherland as better cricketers ready to give the benefit of their experience for raising the standard of cricket in India.

PROPAGANDA FOR CRICKET

In fact, the first suggestion that Capt. Nayudu made in the course of a talk with a "Chronicle" representative on board the steamer was that the members of the team should go out to schools and colleges and train promising cricketers, not in a professional capacity, but purely for the love of the game.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S TRIBUTE

The Mayor of Bombay in proposing the toast to the team at the dinner given in their honour at the Taj Mahal said that the Indian cricketers had come back to their country with laurels. He requested the Maharaja of Porbunder to bring his team to Bombay in December next to play with a representative side consisting of cricketers drawn from all castes and communities, and thus help to inaugurate a new form of cricket tournament

GAME OF ALL COMMUNITIES.

"We want cricket to be played on a national basis, and we want to make it a game of all communities. We want cricket to be played for its own sake and not for a single community urged the Mayor amidst cheers.

FIRST OF A SERIES.

The hope that the tour of the Team in England would be the first of a series of tours which would bring India into closer sporting comradeship with the other cricketing countries of the world was expressed by the Maharaja of Porbunder in replying to the toast.

Speaking on the achievements of the team the Maharaja stated that India had more victories to its credit than defeats.

X'MAS CRICKET CARNIVAL FOR BOMBAY

With the exception of Jehangir Khan, who has joined the Cambridge University, the members of the All-India Cricket team arrived in Bombay on Monday. Hundreds of sportsmen were present on the mole to give a great welcome to the team.

Capt. Naidu, Naomal and Godambe, waved greetings from the deck as the boat glided into the wharf to which their friends responded with cheers. The Maharaja of Porbunder, the Captain of the team, with Wazir Ali, Colan and other players also appeared on the deck and was ovated.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay with other members of the Reception Committee, welcomed the team, on behalf of the people of Bombay and garlanded each member.

NOTHING BUT CRICKET.

"I am glad to be back in my homeland," declared Capt. Naidu in the course of a talk with a "Chronicle" representative. "We have had nothing but cricket, cricket and cricket, in the last six months and I would love to go back to Indore and spend quiet fortnight," he added.

While the tour had been a little strenuous, he continued, the team had enjoyed every bit of cricket played in England tremendously.

CENT. PER CENT. BETTER.

The interview took place at the Taj. Naomal casually came in the room, which provoked Naidu to remark: "The tour has, no doubt, benefited us, and we have come back better cricketers. This little man (pointing to Naomal) has become a hundred per cent. better cricketer. I am proud of him."

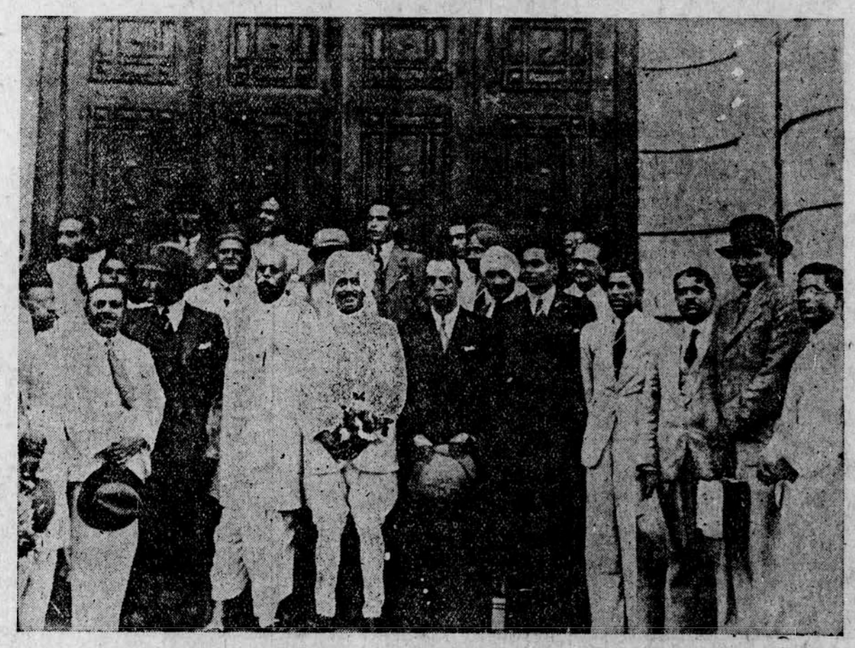
Capt. Naidu suggested that the experience gained in England should not be wasted, but should be employed for raising the standard of cricket in India. The members of the team ought to go out to schools and colleges with a view to training promising players —not merely in a professional capacity. "I believe there is lot of talent in our country, but what we need is polish!"

GALLANT FIGHT.

He spoke of the splendid reception accorded to them by the British Press as well as the public. The members of the team were immediately popular with the crowds and the turbaned members attracted particular notice. The fielding of the Indian side, he remarked, had evoked the admiration of English cricketers. "We were not walking on the field as we do here. We were on our toes and the English people have attributed to us better eyesight and accuracy in picking up and throw-

(Continued on Page 7).

BACK HOME WITH LAURELS



The All-India Cricket Team were welcomed at Ballard Pier by the Mayor of Bombay and the representatives of all the Gymkhanas in the City.
The Maharaja of Porbunder, Mr. V N Chandavarkar and Mr. L. R. Tairsee are seen in the photograph along with the team, which created such a favourable impression during their English tour.

NO MORE SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR MAHATMA

Home Member Explains Ban On Interviews

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Earlier Proceedings

POONA, October 3

After a two hours' debate, Mr. Surve's adjournment motion regarding restrictions on Mahatma Gandhi was talked out.

The Home Member speaking on Mr. Survey's adjournment motion, regarding restrictions on Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"I have no desire whatever to make any attempt to curtail this discussion, but I think perhaps, it will help to clear the matter, if I says at once, that Government must oppose this motion for adjournment.

As regards Mahatma Gandhi's health, the House will be glad to hear that Gandhiji's health is progressing as satisfactoriiy as could possibly be expected. As regards other points brought forward, I make the following statement with the authority of the Government of India. The normal restrictions on Gandhiji as a State Prisoner were relaxed as stated in the Assembly on September 19, in order that he should be accorded full facilities for discussing the problem of the Depressed Classes and endeavouring to effect an agreement with them. This object has now been attained. An agreement has been made, and provisions in it relating to the Communal Award have been accepted by His Majesty's Government. The purpose for which facilities were granted having now been served, it is obvious that Gandhiji, as a State Prisoner, cannot continue to receive these very exceptional facilities. Special applications for interviews will be considered by the Government of Bombay in consultation with the Government of India on their merits."

The Home Member in the course of the debate pointed out that Mrs. Gandhi would be allowed to attend upon the Mahatma as long as her presence was necessary. After a two-hours' debate, the adjournment motion was talked out.

Mr. Surve's motion on the necessity of allowing interviews with Gandhiji was debated for two hours. Towards the end, two or three attempts were made to have the closure applied without success. The Mahomedan members were generally against the motion, including Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

Mr. Kamat was in favour of granting interviews to those who sought Mahatma Gandhi's advice on such important questions as the attendance at R. T. C., depressed classes question and other kindred subjects and thought that the present was the psychological moment for both the Government of India and the Bombay Government to allow interviews with Gandhiji.

Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro (Larkana) was against the motion and did not see the utility of granting interviews. He opined that if Gandhiji behaved like a statesman at the R. T. C. all the India's problems would have been settled. The differences between the Hindus and the Depressed Classes had been settled satisfactorily. Mahomedans were not prepared to give up their 14 points or separate electorates. Gandhiji was not prepared to give up his satyagraha. So he was living in Yeravda of his own sweet will.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City) thought Mahatma Gandhi's advise was necessary to complete the agreement arrived at between the Hindus and the Depressed classes, and if the Government of Bombay thought that in the interests of peace interviews were necessary, they should allow them.

Mr. P. R. Chikod. (Belgaum) said that if Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar could not persuade Gandhiji', who else could.

R. T. CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

Still In Cable Stage

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, October 3.

It is understood that the cable correspondence between Simla and Whitehall, regarding the selection of representatives for the third Round Table Conference, is not yet concluded. The names will be officially announced in the course of this week. It is possible that the list submitted by Simla is undergoing several changes.

The Viceroy granted interviews to-day to Mr. A. Seshadri Iyengar and the Hon. Mr. E. Miller.

DO AWAY WITH UNTOUCHABILITY

Leaders' Appeal To Orthodoxy

MADRAS, October 3.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Babu Rajendra Prasad have issued a joint appeal to the public for the abolition of untouchability. They resuest the orthodox leaders to refrain from organising social opposition to those carrying out the national programme.

RELEASE MAHATMA

The Madras Liberal League has adopted a resolution congratulating Mr. Gandhi on the miraculous awakening of public conscience produced by his vow of self-immolation, expressing their gratitude to him and all the political leaders for the Poona settlement, thanking the Government for the promptitude with which they had acted and appealing to Government to release Mahatma Gandhi so that he might complete the great work commenced at Bombay and also inaugurate a conciliatory policy.

Resolutions also appealed to Gandhiji to terminate the Civil Disobedience and co-operate with the Government and other parties in the revision of the constitution and expressed abhorrence of the terrorist outrages.—A.P.

After a few minutes when Mr. Chickod's amendment on the motion of the Finance Member that the report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the appropriation Accounts of the Government of Bombay be approved and not recorded was out to the House and rejected, the Council adjourned.—A. P.

PROSPECTS OF ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

Parleys At Birla House: Also At Khilafat House

JOINT ELECTORATE AS BASIS OF AGREEMENT

The negotiations between prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders, carried on with a view to solve the Communal Problem and bring about an amicable Hindu-Muslim-Sikh settlement, which commenced with the arrival of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmood, the two Nationalist Muslim leaders in the city, two days back, continued on Monday, and it is understood that as a result of the prolonged discussions throughout the day, considerable progress has been made towards reaching a solution.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was busy throughout the afternoon discussing the terms of a settlement with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other Hindu leaders at the Birla House. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and Mr. G. D. Birla also participated in the discussions.

KHILAFAT HOUSE TALKS.

Dr. Mahmood spent the greater part of the day in discussing the same question with Muslim leaders at the Khilafat House. Besides Maulana Shaukat Ali, Shaikh Abdul Majeed the president of the Ajmere Khilafat Conference and Seth Abdulla Haroon M.L.A. of Karachi, who returned on Monday morning to India after attending the Ottawa Conference were present at these discussions.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT

The negotiations, it appears, aimed at finding out a solution of the Communal Problem based on the system of Joint Electorates. Various proposals such as statutory majority for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal with Joint Electorates, a system of Primary Elections by Muslims such as provided in the recent Poona Pact for the Depressed Classes and the formula proposed by the late Maulana Mohmed Ali at the time of the first Round Table Conference in London were discussed at great length, but no final decision was arrived at. It can however be said that the feeling that any solution should be based on a system of Joint Electorates was almost unanimous. The discussions will continue to-day (Tuesday) and an authoritative statement giving the details of the scheme might be issued by the leaders to-day.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

These talks are however yet of an informal nature and if an agreement is reached between the leaders now present in Bombay the same might serve the basis of discussions at an All Parties' Conference which will be called in the near future either in Bombay or at Poona.

The problem that is worrying the leaders engaged in the delicate discussions most is that of the Punjab as in that province besides the Hindus and the Muslims, the Sikhs are also to be satisfied. It is however hoped that if a scheme based on Joint Electorates is agreed upon, it will be possible to make adjustments which would satisfy the three communities.

PANDIT FOR PUNJAB

In case the informal discussions now going on result in an agreement between the leaders now in Bombay as it is confidently hoped they would, then it is likely that Pandit Malaviya will undertake a visit to the Punjab with a view to confer with the Hindu and Sikh leaders of that province and to persuade them to accept the scheme.

Recall Of Irish Governor-General

ON DE VALERA'S ADVICE

Events Move Rapidly Behind Scenes

LONDON, October 3.

His Majesty the King, acting on the advice of Mr. de Valera, has accepted McNeill's resignation as Governor-General of the Irish Free State.

The recall of the Irish Free State Governor-General Mr. James McNeill, is expected to presage an important conditional change, and bears out the Free State Ministerial prediction yesterday. Minister Ruttledge, in a speech yesterday, said: "Some things are going to happen next week that will definitely show that we are the Republican Government.

To-day Mr. McNeill unexpectedly arrived in London and had an audience with the King after which, it was announced that the King had accepted Mr. McNeill's resignation on Mr. De Valera's advice.

Mr. McNeill's tenure of Office should terminate next February. His resignation was expected ever since frictional incidents at Dublin a few months ago, when he accused the Free State Government of "grossest discourtesy", but there is reason to believe that the latest development has more than personal significance.

A Dublin telegram points out that the events have been moving rapidly behind the scenes for many months and the Free State Government has prepared way to abolish the office of Governor-General.

A meeting between Mr. De Valera and Mr. J. H. Thomas is expected in London in the next few days.—Reuter.

FROM MANDATE TO INDEPENDENCE

Iraq Enters League

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Geneva.—The League of Nation's membership has increased by one and for the first time in its history, a State has graduated from the Mandate to full Independence. The occasion was the formal admission of Iraq and a decision to appoint a Commission to delimit the Iraq-Syria frontier.

The Iraqulan delegates took their seats amid loud applause.—Reuter.

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SATYAMURTI REMINDS LIBERALS OF THEIR BOMBAY RESOLUTION

GANDHIJI "THE MOST CONCILIATORY OF LIVING MEN"

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi in the course of a statement on the present situation says:—

The responsibility of the Government of India or of the Bombay Government in stopping all facilities for interviews or correspondence with Mahatmaji within 72 hours after the breaking of his fast, is very great, especially in view of Mahatmaji's characteristically courageous and conciliatory statement in spite of what all has happened that he was willing at the proper time to endorse any worthy suggestion for co-operation between the Congress and the Government. I do not see how the British Government can avoid revoking this action of the Government here unless the British Government desire all avenues for honourable co-operation between India and Britain to be closed. Indeed, I cannot see how the British Government can avoid inviting Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the Third Round Table Conference, if it is to have any chance.

LIBERALS' RESPONSIBILITY

But if the responsibility of the Government is great, the responsibility of the Liberals and other politicians who are likely to be invited to the Conference is still greater. They have it in their hands to practically compel the Government to invite Congressmen to the Conference by carrying out the resolution of the Executive Council of the All-India Liberal Federation held recently at Bombay which stated that Congress co-operation was essential for the success of the Third R. T. C. The Liberals at least must know, if the Government does not, that Mahatma Gandhi is one of the most conciliatory of men living and that no political compromise, even if otherwise acceptable stands much chance of being accepted by the country now, unless endorsed by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress.

SPIRIT OF POONA PACT

The Poona conversations show that as ever, personal relations between Mahatma Gandhi and leading Liberals like the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are most cordial. May I appeal to the Liberals therefore to rise to the occasion, as they did, before the Gandhi-Irwin Pact Apart from this however the solution of the communal problem, which is largely in our hands, can be brought about by applying the spirit of the Poona Pact to the other communities.

WHY SECOND R. T. C. FAILED

On the political issue, I still feel that the Second R. T. C. made a mistake in not endorsing Mahatma Gandhi's view in favour of full immediate Provincial Autonomy to be followed as early as possible, by Central Responsibility with federation. Had that suggestion been accepted by this time the Provincial Legislatures will be functioning and the Constituent Assembly to settle the Federal Constitution may be meeting early next year. Even now it is not too late. I am not impressed by the argument that Provincial Responsibility for a year or two without central responsibility is unworkable, especially, as I realise that (1) this Central Responsibility is dependent on the achievement of Federation which like the horizon recedes as one approaches it and (2) the Central Responsibility under the Sankey Scheme is an attenuated thing with Army and Foreign affairs left out, and with impossible reservations over finance.

I also claim for this scheme that once it is agreed to (1) it ought to be possible to achieve Central Responsibility with or without Federation (2) that the safeguards will be decided by a constituent assembly consisting of the elected representatives of the people of India and (3) that the interval between the Provincial Responsibility and Central is not likely to be much longer than between now and the achievement of Federation of any kind as far as I can see at present.—A. P.

WHY NOT DEATH SENTENCE?

High Courts' Query To Poona Landlord

MURDER CASE APPEAL SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee, on the Appellate Side of the High Court commenced the hearing of the appeal filed by Ramchandra Shanker Urvane, a rich landlord of Poona, aged 29, who was sentenced to transportation for life for the alleged murder of his mistress. With this was also heard the rule issued by the High Court, against the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced to that of death.

Mr. S.G. Velinker, with Mr. S. G. Patwardhan, defended the accused, and the Government Pleader, Mr. Shingne appeared for the Crown.

"FELL OUT OVER ORNAMENTS."

The accused had given his mistress Sundrabai several ornaments during the two years of his relationship with her. Subsequently, when they fell out over the ornaments, it was alleged that the accused decoyed her to his own house and murdered her. To remove all traces of the crime, it was further alleged, the accused got the corpse wrapped up in a carpet and forced his two servants, under threat, to carry it to the village of Vadgaon, where it was buried in the accused's house.

The accused's wife, who knew about the affair was locked up in a room by the accused who feared that she might give out the information. Six months later she managed to effect her escape and informed the authorities.

PLEA OF CONCOCTION.

It was submitted for the defence that this was a false case concocted against him. It was also contended that there was no evidence of the murder having been committed by the accused, and that the skeleton recovered by the police was not proved to be that of the woman.

S. INDIA LACKING BEHIND

Sastri On Need Of Anti-Untouchability Campaign

SOUTH'S DEBT TO GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS (By Mail)

A fervent appeal asking South India to wake up from her slumber and throw open all her temples to the so-called Untouchables was made by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri at a garden party given in his honour by Mr. C. V. V. Iyengar at Coimbatore.

After referring to the Poona Pact and how it was brought about, Mr. Sastri said that the keenest part of Mahatma's anguish was caused by the circumstance that while the shrines and temples of the greatest importance had been thrown open to everybody in the country in the north and west of India, it was they in the south who had made what he described as a feeble response.

MAHATMA AND S. INDIANS.

Gandhiji had a special right for the affection and gratitude of the South. During the time that he was running the Satyagraha movement in South Africa, his most trusted and bravest followers were Tamilians. The Depressed Classes from south India were ever ready to obey him. One who suffered death in those days became a martyr. He belonged to a place near Tranquebar, and one of the first things that Gandhiji did on returning home about 17 years ago was to make what he called the most pious pilgrimage of his life to the village where the man was born. Gandhiji persuaded the ignorant widow of that martyr to surrender to him as his adopted son one of her children. Gandhiji then learned Tamil for, he said he must be able to talk to these people in their own language.

Gandhiji was entitled to a liberal and enthusiastic response from the south.

Mr. Sastri then exhorted those who had assembled to exert themselves in all possible way for the removal of untouchability.

Mahatma had no right to throw away his life He should he said, live and serve them.

GANDHI WEEK IN FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

Appeal To Students To Support Swadeshi And Khaddar

The Principal of the Fellowship School, Bombay writes:—

During the last week the School has organised the Gandhi Week with a view to inculcate the ideals of Gandhiji on the minds of the students. Different speakers expounded the principles of Gandhiji's life so as to prepare the students for the culminating programme on the morning of Sunday, of October 2, when Sjt. Amrulal Thakker, Shrimati Jaishri Raiji, Sjt. Jagirdhar, Lalitji and other speakers addressed the students on the life and teachings of Mahatmaji and appealed to them to support the cause of Swadeshi and Khaddar. Two speakers also referred incidentally to the noble example of Dr. Besant a figure of international importance. She has been the founder and supporter of many schools and colleges all over India and the pioneer Honorary Commissioner of the Boy-scout movement in India.

Mrs. Raiji appealed to the students to purchase Khadder from the stall opened in the school and help their poor brothers and sisters in the villages.

RAIN IN DECCAN AND BENGAL

All-India Weather Report.

POONA, Oct. 3.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Mysore and local rain in Bombay Deccan and Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, South Hyderabad Madras Deccan and Southeast Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point and Amherst one and a half inches each; Rangoon one; Mergui threequarters; Tavoy, Toungoo, Akyab and Myitkyina a half; Kyaukpyu a quarter; Jalpaiguri one; Sibsagar threequarters; Cherrapunji and Dibrugarh a half; Chittagong, and Narayanganj a quarter; Marmagao five; Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Palamcottah two; Bangalore one and a half; Karwar, Sholapur Gadag, and Mysore a half; Khandala, Mercara, Coonoor and Cuddapah a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue locally in Western half of the Peninsula. Assam and East Bengal and increase in Burma.—A. P.

Hindu University Congratulates Gandhiji

BENARES, Oct. 3.

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated here yesterday.

A meeting of the staff and students of the Benares Hindu University passed resolutions felicitating Mahatma Gandhi on the happy termination of the fast and on his 64th birthday, congratulating harijan and caste Hindu leaders of their splendid spirit of goodwill and mutual trust, and accepting the Poona Pact with all its implications.

A public meeting held in the Town Hall passed resolutions praying for long life to Mahatma Gandhi and supporting the Poona Agreement.—A. P.

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THROUGH HOLLYWOOD MILL

Genius Who Made Greta Garbo

GIGGLE ANGERS DIRECTOR

When I first met Greta Garbo I could not help thinking of a picture I had just seen of her.

It was taken ten years ago just before she went to America. It showed her as a rather gauche uncanny young girl with ill-fitting clothes and an awkward carriage.

Hollywood put her through the mill and turned her out as the shining, resplendent star we know to-day. But though Garbo must thank the movie Moguls for a lot, she has only one man to thank for really "discovering" her.

This was Maurice Stiller, the D. W. Griffith of the Swedish film industry who made Hollywood sit up and take notice of her, and who got her first big chance in America.

It is of Garbo and the drama of her friendship with Stiller that I am going to tell you to-day.

I described how Erik Petschler, another Swedish director, persuaded her to leave Bergstom's Store in Stockholm, where she was employed as a shopgirl and take up film acting as a career. Her first part was that of one of three bathing girls in a comedy film called "Peter the Tramp." Thus writes Reginald Simpson in the "Sunday Chronicle."

"GRETA IS JUST THE GIRL."

Well, soon after this Petschler, Captain Lasse Ring—who had been using Garbo to feature in commercial films—and Stiller all met at Rasunda, the home of the Swedish film industry.

Stiller had just acquired the film rights of "Gosta Berling," a best-seller by Sweden's greatest living woman novelist, Selma Lagerloff. He had started casting, but had been held up because he couldn't find the right girl for the leading role.

"I've interviewed dozens but none of them seems to be any good," he said.

Petschler and Ring looked at each other. The same thought had occurred to each.

"I have a girl acting for me who might just be the one you're looking for," said Petschler. "Her name is Greta Gustafsson. Why not see her I think it might be well worth your while."

Stiller sighed resignedly. He had been listening to that sort of plea for weeks.

"Oh, all right," he said. "Give me her telephone number. I might get her to come up one day."

Pelschler told Garbo the next day that the great Stiller was going to give her an audition. All week-end she waited the telephone call to go out to the Rasunda studios. It never came. A week passed and then another. But Stiller was silent. Garbo was forced to the conclusion that he had forgotten her.

What actually was happening was that the director had a long list of girls he was interviewing for the part. Garbo's name came at the end. On the list in front of her name were the names of some of the best-known actresses in Sweden, women who were acclaimed as finished artists and who had any number of successes to their credit.

What chance had the unknown inexperienced Garbo against such an array of talent?

Garbo herself thought she had none. She told Petschler so. He laughed.

"Well, if Stiller doesn't give you a chance someone else will," he said.

But Stiller did give her her chance. One by one the celebrated Swedish actresses were sent away disappointed. Finally he came to the name of Greta Gustafsson. He remembered that she was the unknown girl of whom Petschler had spoken so highly.

With no great hopes he got her on the telephone. "Come along and see me", he said.

So the nept morning Garbo, pale and anxious, was ushered into Stiller's private office.

She saw a middle-aged man with a spare figure and a thin, sallow face, with enormous bushy eyelashes and piercing eyes.

Stiller saw a young girl of 18 with yellow hair, candid grey eyes, and a figure just budding into woman-hood. But he also realised that here was a face capable of a thousand expressions; he saw that here was untired, plastic material that he could work upon.

SHE MEETS THE "HUMAN X-RAY."

For a long time Stiller and Garbo stared at each other in silence. Garbo was the first to break it. "Well?" she questioned at last.

But Stiller, an extraordinary man, did not answer. He simply stared and stared.

Garbo began to feel uncomfortable. What sort of man was this who looked at you like a human X-ray She shuffled her feet uneasily.

And then Stiller spoke. All right", he said. "Leave your address, please. I will write you." It was a gesture of dismissal.

Garbo, feeling abashed and humiliated walked out. She went back to Stockholm feeling sick at heart. Obviously she was a failure.

Stiller did not mean to give her a chance.

And then she remembered what had happened with Herr Lundgren, Berstorm's employment manager, who also had told her to leave her address. She had not expected to hear from him again, but one day had come a message saying that a position was open for her.

Would the same thing happen with Stiller She began to hope again. Two or three days later the message came. It was an instruction to go out to Rasunda for a test.

Once again Garbo was shown into the presence of the strangely reticent man who was to start her on the road to world success before his untimely death cut short his own career.

This time the film cameras were in position. Stiller, looking more distant and unapproachable than ever, was waiting.

GIGGLE ANGERS THE DIRECTOR.

With fingers that trembled Garbo began to smear the grease paint over her face and apply the kohl to her long, fringed eyelashes. At last she was ready. She turned to the director for instructions.

"I want you to act sick." said Stiller.

Garbo stared at him Was he joking "Act sick!" It was too ridiculous. She began to smile. The smile became a giggle.

And then she caught sight of Stiller's expression. The blood had mounkted to his forehead. He looked as though he was about to explode with anger.

"When I say I want you to act sick I mean I want you to act sick," he shouted.

And then his voice became calm again. "Go on, do as I say," he said gently.

That was Stiller all over. Up in arms one minute, softly coercing the next. A man of difficult temperament, but kindly at heart.

By this time Garbo was feeling rather sick herself and she did not have to act. Her sudden paleness which Stiller took for are was perfectly natural.

At the end of the test he walked up to her. "Very well." he said "you are engaged for the part of Gosta Berling."

And so began Garbo's association with Stiller, the association which was to lead her out of obscurity and make her famous.

No one knew better than Stiller that he hadn't discovered a "ready-made" star He knew that long weeks of patient work would be required before Garbo even became a capable actress. He knew that it would take years before she could become famous.

But he realised that she possessed unusual qualities and he set to work to bring them out.

It was heartbreaking work for Garbo as well as for Stiller. When she first put on her long black dress for the preliminary shots of "Gosta Berling" she was seized by panic.

Stiller pleaded and argued. It was no use. Sudden terror had completely bereft Garbo of her power to art.

The other members of the cast stood round pityingly. Garbo, thinking that they were laughing at her, became more obdurate than ever.

It was then that Stiller showed his tact and patience. He ordered the other members of the cast off the set. He showed Garbo exactly what he wanted her to do And then he, too, walked away out of sight.

Left to herself, Garbo gradually regained her confidence. She ran through her opening scenes and found that they now came easily to her. One by one the other members of the cast crept back. Stiller came last. He found Garbo smiling and prepared to go on with her work.

FILM CREATES MILD SENSATION.

I don't suppose that "Gosta Berling" would be accounted a good film nowadays. But in 1923, when it was made, it created a mild sensation.

It did not, however, make Garbo's name, though it attracted international attention to her. When I was in Stockholm recently I was shown some of the reviews of it which were published at the time.

One describes her as fallows: "She is not exactly beautiful. She has charm and her technique is excellent."

Another, with prophetic vision, said: "This girl will make a name for herself some day."

"Gosta Berling" was given a premiere in Berlin. Garbo and Stiller went to the German capital to see it. They found that they had made such a success that German backers wanted to finance them in a new film.

Stiller had an idea he would like to make a film with the romantic background of Constantinople and the Bosphorus. He, Greta, and a young actor named Einar Hansson, accordingly went there to begin work.

A GAMBLE WITH SUCCESS.

But the film was never made. Financial troubles cropped up and Stiller had to make a hurried departure for Berlin, leaving Garbo in Constantinople. He came back with the news that the venture was off.

In Stockholm, Stiller had thought quite a lot about the opportunities which the growing film industry in America might offer him. He now decided that the time had arrived to break fresh ground and to try his luck on the other side of the Atlantic.

He asked Garbo if she would go with him.

"Why not?" she replied.

"It will be a gamble," warned Stiller.

Garbo smiled confidently. She was young. She had confidence in herself now. She did not mind a gamble.

And so Stiller and she arrived in Hollywood, strangers at the gates of opportunity.

It is at this juncture that both tragedy and happiness, failure and success, step side by side into the story of Garbo's life. The success and happiness was hers: the tragedy and failure were Stiller's.

He did not win the success he had hoped for. Bit by bit he found himself forced into the back ground while Garbo rose to fame with meteoric suddenness.

He had hoped to direct her in his own films; he saw another director take his place. He had hoped to be the great impresario: he saw himself being pushed into obscurity.

Stiller saw there was only one thing to do. He did it. He went home to Stockholm.

If he had said the word Garbo would probably have accompanied him, for she has never denied that she owed him a debt she could never repay for the pains he took with her in the initial stages of her career.

But Stiller did not say the word. He was glad that his young protege should have won success, even if he himself had only tasted failure.

Not long after his return he died in Stockholm after a month's illness. They say he was broken-hearted. It is certainly true that he took his American experience very much to heart.

SHE HAS SEEN MUCH SORROW.

The news of his death was brought to Greta Garbo at a moment when she was in the midst of making a new film. She looked at the telegram for a long time in silence. Then, with a white, drawn face, she turned on her heel and went to her dressing-room.

Stiller had been her greatest friend. He had believed in her. He had helped her. And now he was dead.

"They say that Greta Garbo has never forgotten this tragedy. I only know that when I met her she struck me as a woman who has seen much sorrow."

Here, I think, we will leave her. The rest of Garbo's story is old history now. The future is as enigmatic as her own personality.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Uncertainty Over Next Bureau Restricting General Business

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING AND LONG LIQUIDATION DEPRESS PRICES

The past two Bureau reports disappointed cotton trade and particularly those operators who followed private crop estimates sustained heavy losses.

On August 8, the Bureau report was followed by a rise of 87 points while on the 8th of September prices of American cotton declined 104 points after the second Government crop estimate.

The third report which is due on Saturday the 8th October is restricting general business.

In the meantime Southern Hedge selling and long liquidation depress prices. In view of the uncertainty of the report, most of the open business will be squared up this week and prices are expected to fluctuate irregularly without any definite trend.

LACK OF TRADE SUPPORT

Bombay, Oct. 3.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by Southern hedge selling and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

Trade and outside support is lacking, while increasing crop movement and hedge selling are depressing cotton prices. Private crop estimates received so far look for a crop of 10¼ million bales but in view of the uncertainty of the Government Bureau report there is less disposition to buy. As a matter of fact the last two reports were far away from the general expectation of the cotton trade.

Looking to the low yield present prices are considered safe to buy cotton but there being no outside support, it is feared that prices will decline under increased hedge selling. However around 7 cents we find more buying than selling. The cotton clique which was credited to be long of 4 to 5 million bales long is now not doing anything. The market is left alone to absorb the new crop.

The weekly review of the New York market received by Reuter is as under:—

"After holding fairly steady, prices weakened on improving weather, coupled with a little more Southern selling. Private crop reports from the South continue unfavourable with complaints of rotting bolls in West Texas and West Oklahoma.

The first October notices approximating to 56,900 bales were promptly stopped and it is believed that some of this cotton will be exported to Liverpool or the Continent. It is reported that Japanese interests have taken some October deliveries in New Orleans. Reports of growers holding cotton and a firm spot basis continue, but some think that the basis is likely to ease after September engagements are filled.

Apprehensions of increased hedge selling tend to check demand, while declines will bring out some buying on optimistic views of trade prospects. Meanwhile uncertainty over the coming Government crop report is restricting general business."

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 20 points but under scattered short covering prices rallied 10 points from the opening level and reached the highest level of the day within a short time. At this level Southern hedge selling came in depressed prices 14 points from the highest level and the market closed at the lowest point of the day at a net decline of 22 to 29 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 19 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points at 7 cents.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 16 points on scattered continental buying. Later on there was a small scattered selling to even up over the week-end, which caused further recessions. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 5.87 d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 8 points with January 5.36 and March 5.10.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January Highest 7.18 (10-1 a.m.)

New York January Lowest 7.04 (11-49 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Market feels the increasing weight of hedge selling. Think there will be better buying opportunity during this month.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-21 a.m.: Weather cool. Light to moderate rainfall in the Western belt.

12-42 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight weather cool, light to moderate rainfall Arkansas.

6-41 p.m.: New York market declined on hedge selling and long liquidation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market apathetic to American improvement owing to lack of trade or outside support pending Bureau.

New Yirk: Expect little change Government estimate possibly slightly lower in any case doubt much further decline and believe purchases present level and on scale down will eventually show

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.	
F. P. Bales	19321/33	1931/32
Receipts to date		
10103/10/32	1498000	1542000
Receipts Yesterday		
1/10/32	40000	63000
Exports to date		
1/10/32	1125000	747000
Stock at Ports		
30/9/32	3662000	3318000
Stock Interior Towns		
30/9/32	1572000	945000
Stock Liverpool		
30/9/32	783000	789000
Visible Supply		
30/9/32	7219000	5779000
Quantity in Sight		
30/9/32	2274000	2195000
Quantity out of Sight		
30/9/32	1859000	1630000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Oct. 3. Bales.
Central India	169
Berar	136
Dhollera	342
Rajputana	151
Westerns/Northerns	388
Persians	15
East Africans	692
	Cwts.
Wheat	8,378
Linseed	4,146
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	550
Gingellyseed	730
Groundnuts	5,649
Castorseed	4,052
Rice	10,784
Myrabollams	1,438
Cottonseed	2,801
Mowraseed	30
Gram	44
Joowar	304
Maize	4
Bajree	1,298
	Tons.
Coal	524

No Business In Leading Markets

Bombay, Oct 3.

All leading markets in the city were officially open, but no business is reported in Cotton, Bullion, Shares etc. satisfactory profits.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 3
October	159.90+2.90
January	166.60+5.80
April	170.10+4.10

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool. Jan 3.84; March 5.78.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A-M (214) Liverpool May (5.48 Rs. 244 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York: Broach A-M (214) New York May (7.24) Rs. 18 3/4 at 3.45 5/8 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (In 1000s.)

	New York, Sept. 30. Season To-Date	This Week	Season 1931/32
Total in Sight (Excluding linters)	2,274	549	2,195
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (Excluding linters)	711	122	702
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,108	162	843
Of which to Japan	163	27	233
Of which to China	49	2	163
Of which to Great Britain	138	23	39
Of which to Germany	345	64	165
Stock at New York		203	
Stock at U. S. Ports		3,662	
Stock at U. S. Interior towns		1,572	
World's Visible Supply		8,932	
Of which American Cotton		7,219	
Forwarded to the World's Mills (Excluding linters)	1,859	263	1,630
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,459	323	1,479

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1000's)

Total forwarded	310	35	364
East Indian forwarded	28	1	56
Total stock			783
East Indian Stock			28

BOMBAY STATISTICS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1932 to 29th Sept. 1932	1,37,692
Same time last season	30,391

Exports from 1st Sept. 1932 to 29th Sept. 1932:

	1932	1931
United Kingdom	1,094	2,018
Continent	18,489	14,696
China	150	20,464
Japan	68,904	24,454
Coast Ports	1,348	4,828
U. S. A.	...	...
Total	89,985	66.460

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1932 to 29th Sept. 1932	8,430
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1932 to 29th Sept. 1932	47,970
Same time last pear	61,097
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th Sept. 1932	6,70,921
Same period last year	5,82,740

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1932 to 21st September 1932	21,950
Total for the corresponding period last season	2,741
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1932 to 21st September 1932	30,423
Total for the corresponding period last season	21,287

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN CONVERSION

LONDON, October 2

An offer to convert £12,360,000 sterling New South Wales 5 3/4 per cent. stock, falling due on November 1, into Commonwealth 3-1/2 per cent. five year stock at 97-1/2 is expected early this week.—Reuter.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 3.

B C Rate T T 1/6 3/32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 3/32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 to December
Banks selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32 January
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct., Nov
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec./Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 333 . 3
Banks selling T T 382 1/2
Banks buying T T 380 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 663.
Banks Buying D D 673.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 93.
Banks Buying 60 Days 89.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 89 5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 117 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 64 1/2
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.45 5/8 1st Instant
Shanghai/London 1/0 3rd instant
Japan/London 1/4 3/4 1st instant.
London/Paris 88.25 1st instant
London/Belgium 24.91 1st instant.
London/Switzerland 17.92 1st instant
London/Italy 67.43 1st instant.
London/Berlin 14.52 1st instant
London/Holland 8.61 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.48 1st instant.
London/New York 3.45 1.1 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange Steady, dull.
Gold £5-19-5 30th ultimo; £5-19-2 1st instant.
Silver London Ready 17 11/16 30th ultimo; 17 11/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 17 13/16 30th ultimo; 17 13/16 1st instant.
Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 30th ultimo; 27 7/16 1st instant
London Discounts 3 mos 3/16 per cent 30th ultimo; 13/16 per cent 1st instant
London Discounts 6 mos 1 3/32 per cent 30th ultimo; 1 3/32 per cent 1st instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCING BANNED PLAYS

Censor's Position

The announcement that plays which have been banned by the Censor from public performance are to be included in the programme of the Independent Theatre Club has raised in an acute form the question of the rights of private theatrical societies.

As stated the Independent Theatre Club, which is to operate at the Kingsway Theatre on a subscription basis, will, like the Arts Theatre and the Gate Theatre Studio, only admit members and their guests to its performances. Consequently its productions are considered private and the Lord Chmberlain's Office has no say in its choice of programme.

An official at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, in an interview said: "The Kingsway Theatre surrendered its licence for the public performance of plays some time ago, and will not be under the jurisdiction of this department again until application is made for either an occasional or permanent licence for public performance. This office is only concerned with theatres to which the public is admitted, and has no authority over private societies."

The Independent Theatre Club has, it is stated, no intention of staging unpleasant plays. If it produces plays which have been banned it will be because the censor has objected to them on political or personal grounds.

An official at the Home Office when asked exactly what the regulations are concerning the private performance of plays which represented living people might give offence to some spectators, said that the whole question was such a vexed one that he could give no definite ruling without considering the matter further.

The secretary of the Theatrical Managers' Association said that he understood that private performances, however objectionable they might be, could only be stopped by the police and then only if complaint had been made by someone who had seen the production.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3.

Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.
Steel Ranger, Forbes, New York.
Silvermaple, Hall, New York.
Gamaria, Grahm, Calcutta.
Gazona, McGregor, Calcutta.
Lorborg, Tjelbstuel, Abadan.
Victoria, Buzamino, Genoa.
Viceroy of India, Thornton, London

LOADING.

Oct. 3.

Steamer Silvermaple for New York
Steamer Hague Maru for Kobe.

S S Elysia:—The Grahm & Co.'s steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers

S S Steel Ranger:—The M. M. Co.'s steamer Steel Ranger, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo

S. S. Torborg:—The A. P. O. Co.'s steamer Torborg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadon, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Gamaria:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gamaria arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gazana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Silverpine:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silverpine, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Viceroy of India:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Viceroy of India, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 580 passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Victoria, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Xombay, Oct. 3.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—20 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 135 bales wool raw, E Manji & Co.; 90 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 250 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 42 bales wool raw, G Sabhagmal; 41 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 292 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 66 dms. castor oil, W Latham & Co.; 66 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 1,205 bags linseed oil cakes, New Mofusil Co.; 675 bags groundnuts C Gordhandas & Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, Itai-India Cotton Co.

For Marseilles:—205 bags henna leaves, C Gordhandas & Co.; 500 tons Manganese Ore, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton thread waste, V. A. Save; 70 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save; 50 bales, cotton fly, Indian Product Export Co.; 66 dms. castor oil, W Latham & Co.

For Glasgow:—150 bales hemp, B Premji; 1,500 bags lentils, S S Thadani & Sons.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—27 bags gum kadaya, S Khetsey & Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, L O Vora, 25 bales cotton raw, S Kanji; 110 bales cotton raw, Vokharia & Co.; 3,000 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Gomerbhoy; 1,038 bags bajree, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Bremen:—1,068 bags bajree, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Copenhegan:—110 bags poppy seed, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Antwerp:—210 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 149 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Ghent:—455 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

S S India for Genoa:—592 bags linseed A Piras & Co.

For Marseilles:—1,295 bags groundnuts P Haridas.

S S Victoria for Port Said:—17 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandratta:—25 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.; 40 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 250 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S S City of Elwood for Philadilphia:—572 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Tokashima Maru for Kobe:—581 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & C., 2 bags gum tragacauth, T Virji & Co.; 200 tons iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshram & Co

For Moji:—300 tons iron scrap, M Jivaraj & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co.; 102 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Moji.—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 3.

S.S. Janus, agents M.M. and Co., for Bassain:—30354 bags rice

From Rangoon:—1380 bags rice; 3898 bdle. teak boards; 112 bdle teak boards; 1338 bars pig lead.

From Cochin:—62 chests tea; 607 bdle. coir yarn; 517 bdle. coir rope.

From Ponani:—1533 bags cocoanuts; 47 joltas coir yarn.

From Calicut:—307 bags cocoanuts; 78 bags sandle wood; 16 cases soap; 98 bdle. coir yarn.

From Badagara:—157 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellichery:—37 bdle. canes.

Cannanore:—697 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Garmula, agents M. M. and Co., from Calcutta:—5200 bags tea; 58 cases hardware; 49 cases medicines; 107 cases chimneys; 450 drms. linseed oil; 50 drms. whale oil; 1328 drms paint; 5000 bdle. fire bricks; 1650 bdle. C. I. piper and fittings; 183 bdle. jute twine; 700 bdles. gunnies.

TOLD OF SCIENCE

Experiment On Animals

The total number of experiments on living animals performed in Great Britain in 1931 was 613,562, according to an official report. These figures show an increase of 162,740, compared with the total for 1930.

Anaesthetics were used in 25,129 cases, and 585,661 experiments were performed without anaesthetics. The experiments without anaesthetics consisted entirely of "inoculations, hypodermic injections and some few other proceedings," but the report states that "in no case has a certificate despensing entirely with the use of anaesthetics been allowed for an operative proceeding more severe than subcutaneous venesection."

Of the 25,129 experiments, comprising all the cases in which any serious operation was involved, 9,129 came under the provision of the Act which provides that the animal must be kept under an anaesthetic during the whole of the experiment; and must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anaesthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anaesthetic. In some 16,000 instances the initial operations were performed under anaesthetics from the influence of which the animals were allowed to recover.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ended 8 a.m. of October 3.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.15 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.6 degrees (3.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.3 degrees (4.5 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the year 64.58 inches.

Weather Remarks Variable sky

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, October 3.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.3 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

Picketing Bullion Exchange

BOMBAY, Monday.

Nine Congress workers were sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day, on the charge of picketing at various places.

Four persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing Victoria Terminus station. Two were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, in default six weeks' further imprisonment for picketing the Bullion Exchange and three were given similar imprisonment for picketing a cycle shop at Kalbadevi. One juvenile was sent to the police surgeon for his age to be ascertained.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three Congress volunteers who were arrested by the Lamington Road police on Friday while leading a Congress procession on the Grigaon Road were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, to-day, charged with assisting the operations of an illegal association.

The first accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge said that he was not ready to give an undertaking to the Court and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The two others, said that they had just come to Bombay from Madras and knew nothing of Bombay. They were offered by some persons to give one each if they joined procession and they accepted it. The two accused said that they were ready to give an undertaking and were released over by the magistrate.

Three other volunteers who were arrested in the Court Room of Mr. I. N. Mehta on Friday last at 3-30 p.m. for raising Congress slogans in the Court while the magistrate was trying a case were to-day placed before Mr. Mehta and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, under 17 (1) Cr Law Amendment Act.

A police constable giving evidence stated that yesterday he was on duty near Mumbadevi at 4-45 p.m. At that time he noticed a Congress procession led by about seven Red Shirts coming from the Musjid Bunder Road. The processionists were raising Congress slogans and the accused were carrying tri-coloured flags. He stopped the procession and dispersed all but the above four accused who would not move. They were put under arrest.

Jailed For Selling "Congress Bulletins"

BOMBAY, Monday

A Congress volunteer who was arrested by a police constable yesterday evening on the Sandhurst Road while selling "Congress Bulletins" was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under 18 (1) of the Press Act.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he did not know that he was selling the Congress bulletins. He was asked by a certain man to sell it on promising to pay him some money for doing so.

BUS STRIKE IN MYSORE STATE

Protest Against Excessive Taxation

(From A Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 3.

Bus services all over the Mysore State have stopped since Oct. 1 owing to excessive Government taxation. The present rates in Madras on taxis is Rs. 690, Bombay 200, Bengal 120, Punjab 125, U.P. 60, Sind 20, Coorg 400.

In the Mysore State a service from Mysore to Bangalore has to pay over Rs. 4,800 to Government alone, besides municipal fees and tolls and petrol tax.

Over 200 bus-owners of the State waited in deputation on the Dewan and prayed for relief from this punitive and repressive taxation. The Dewan promised a committee. Meanwhile Government have refused to stay the order for collection of the second instalment of the tax due on Oct. 1. Unable to pay the heavy amounts, bus-owners have stopped services.

There is much confusion in the State; bus-owners are anxious that their employees are not in distress as a result of the stoppage and the rural and urban public of the State have lost their most useful means of communication.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY
Hindu—Aasoe, Sud 5, 1989.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 3, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 28, 1302
Sunrise—6h 30m
Sunset—6h 26m
Hightide—2-27; 14-16
Lowtide—8-16; 20-24
Phases of the Moon—First quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m a.m. Full noon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h. 44m. p.m.
Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Lasca of the Rio Grande" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Blue Danube." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Tabu. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Polly of the Circus." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Arsene Lupin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Palmy Days." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Cisco Kid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Women of all Nations" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGFAMME:—1 p.m. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records. 5 p.m. Ladies Halfhour, Talk by Mai Varerkar on "Women in Marathi Dramas" in Marathi 9.20 p.m. Popular songs by Bai Sunderbai with Dattaram Parwatkar. (Sarangi.)

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Corfu" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

LECTURES ON PHILOSOPHY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Brahmo Samaj and the Bahai Spiritual Assembly, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will deliver his lecture on the beginning of "Modern Philosophy-Descarte." to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at Bahai Hall, Krishna Building, opp. Bori Bunder.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.

The s.s. "Corfu" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan on Friday—the actual time of departure will be announced in the next day or two.

The N. Y. K Steamer "Bengal Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd inst., and is due to arrive here on Thursday noon the 6th idem.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The President and Secretaries of the All-Muslim Emergency Council who were arrested on Sunday evening by the Pydhonie Police while leading "Boycott Procession" were to-day placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and all three of them were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6.30 & 10 P.M.
Maurice Le Blanc's World Famous Novel
ARSEN LUPIN
Co-starring The Famous Brothers
JOHN and LIONEL
BARRYMORE
Depicting
THE AMAZING EXPLOITS OF A DEBONAIR LOVE & GEM THIEF
A Crook with the Manners of a Prince!

CONQUEROR OF KABUL IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

A warm reception was accorded to Sardar Shah Vali Khan, brother of King Nadir Khan of Afghanistan who arrived in Bombay from Europe this morning by the Italian liner M. V. "Victoria."

A large number of Muslims including many Pathans were present at the Mole to welcome the Afghan Chief who returned after three years stay in Europe. As the Sardar appeared on the deck he was vociferously cheered.

Sardar Shah Vali Khan is popularly known as "Fatehe Kabul" or the Conqueror of Kabul as his conquest of the Afghan capital from the rebel chief Bacha Saqa, three years ago, is still fresh in the minds of the Muslim community.

AFGHAN CONSUL IN LONDON.

Shortly after the conquest the Sardar was appointed the Afghan Consul in London and Paris and held that office for nearly three years.

The Afghan warrior in staying in Bombay for a couple of days and proceeds to Bhopal on the evening of October 6. From there he will go to Lahore and then to Afghanistan.

Among those who welcomed him at the Mole were the Afghan Consul in Bombay, Maulana [illegible] Ali Maulana Mohamed Irfan, Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majeed, Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha, Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji, Mr. Ahmed S. Khatri and others. The Sardar was profusely garland by them.

One of the secretaries to the Governor of Bombay welcomed Sardar Shah Vali on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

Sardar Shah Vali drove to the Afghan Consulate.

GARDEN PARTY

In the evening, Sardar Suleman Kassam Mitha gave a Garden Party in honour of Sardar Shah Vali Khan at the Willingdon Sports Club where a large number of distinguished guests were invited.

Among those present were also the Chief Justice Hon. Sir J. Boumont, Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. V N Chandavarkar, Major S A Paymaster, Maulana Shaukatali, the Belgian Consul, Mr. A M Kajiji, Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Mr. N T Jungalwala, Mr. G R Khairaz and Mr. D N D Khandalawala Mr. M J Shustar the Pir of Bagdad and others. Sardar Vali Khan after tea, went round with Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha and conversed with distinguished citizens.

MEMORIAL PILLAR RE-ERECTED AT CHIRNER

Six Congress Volunteers Arrested

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
THANA, Oct. 3.

On the 28th September, which was the anniversary of the Chirner Day, another attempt was made by five Congress volunteers to rebuild the Chirner Memorial. In spite of the precautionary measures taken by the Police, the volunteers succeeded in erecting a miniature pillar. They were arrested immediately by the Police and later on tried and sentenced to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

LAWYER SERVED WITH NOTICE.

Mr. I. N Bedekar, a pleader practising at Thana, was served yesterday with a notice under Section 4 (1) of Ordinance No. 10 of 1932, directing him to abstain from all acts in furtherance of the C. D. Movement and from rebuilding, or from attempting to rebuild, or from procuring, obtaining or causing or from attempting to procure, obtain, or cause the rebuilding the so-called Chirner Memorial once situated in the Chirner Village, in Taluka Panvel, District Kolaba, either in the said place or any other place.

The order shall remain in force for more than one month and until further orders.

MR. SATYAMURTI IN GENERAL HOSPITAL

To Be Operated For Appendicitis

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

Mr. S. Satyamurti who is still in the Madras General Hospital under treatment had a severe attack of pain in the stomach last night.

He was examined by Major Pandalai and Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar this morning and they have decided to operate on him for appendicitis on Monday next. —A. P.

THAVAR MANSION ASSAULT CASE

Complainant Cross-Examined

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dattaram Ajenkya, the complainant in the Thavar Mansion case, in which a young Parsi named Behram Nusserwanjo Mehta, is charged with causing grevious hurt to the complainant on the night of August 20, was to-day cross-examined when the case was taken up by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum for further hearing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chiniwala, defence counsel, the complainant said that on the night in question, when he was returning after seeing Miss Abadan three Parsis met him in the passage and asked him as to who he was and what he wanted. After replying them he was proceeding further when he was assaulted from behind by the accused. He came to know it was the accused who beat him, when the three Parsis in front cried out "Behram don't beat him." Then the witness suddenly turned round and noticed the accused.

In your Examination-in-Chief you have stated that there was no light in the passage. Then how could you see accused's face? There was a little light falling out of the room and I could see his face.

ACCUSED CHASED AND CAUGHT

Continuing, the complainant said that he shouted out for help. He could not tell whether help came or not. All the three Parsis who were in front of him ran downstairs. The accused followed them. The three Parsis went in different directions but the witness chased the accused who was running towards Lamington Road and caught him.

Continuing the witness said that the accused when he was arrested said that he stopped because there were some stones in his shoe and that he was innocent. Witness did not know that his name was Behram. The first time he heard it was in the Police Station.

Counsel:—What did Miss Abadan say at the Police Station?—She identified the accused as one of the four Parsis who had assaulted her and also me.

Both Miss Abadan and Mr. Kothawala have stated in their evidence that she pointed out the accused as the man who saved her, that he was her saviour?—It was not stated in my presence.

QUESTION DISALLOWED

Are you prepared to contradict what both of them have said in court on oath?

The question was disallowed by the Magistrate.

With what were you assaulted? With some metal instrument. You have stated that you could not say with what you were assaulted I am not sure what I have stated What are you sure about?

Continuing, witness said that the Sub Inspector after recording the complaint asked him to come and see him after four days. He also let the accused go. Next day, he and Mr. W.K. Manker (his relative) went to Inspector Bird.

DISSATISFIED

Why did you take Mr. Manker with you the next day?—Because I was dissatisfied.

With what were you dissatisfied? Because the police officer sent me away within ten minutes?

Ho! is that the reason. Is it that you told something and it was not taken down by the officer?

Magistrate intervened and disallowed the question.

As it was nearly six in the evening further hearing of the case has been postponed to October 13.

More Benares Temples For Harijans

BENARES, (By Mail).

Reports of temples and wells being declared open to the "depressed" classes continue to be received from different parts. The latest report says that six temples have been thrown open for worship to Harijans in Benares State. —A. P.

Belgaum Celebrates Dr. A. Besant's Birthday

BELGAUM (By Mail)

The birthday of Dr Annie Besant was celebrated here last evening with great enthusiasm. Mr Keshavrao Ajarekar presided. Speeches were delivered eulogising the services of Dr. Besant to the country and her many sided activities.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

"Vishwamitra," a Hindi daily of Calcutta has been ordered to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Act. This is the third time the paper has been asked to furnish security.—A.P.

BOMBAY PRESS PROPRIETOR SENT TO JAIL

Seizure Of "Boycott Supplements" And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sripat Ramchandra Chikhle, keeper and proprietor of the Great Indian Printing Press, who was arrested by the Lamington Road Police Station on a charge of assisting the operations of an illegal Association and printing unauthorised news-sheets, was to-day found guilty under both the charges and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under each charge by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon. The sentences are to run concurrently.

"BOYCOTT" SUPPLEMENTS

The prosecution case against the accused was that acting on information received, the Lamington Road Police raided the Printing Press on August 10 and seized about a thousand "Boycott Supplement" copies of the Congress Bulletin which was being printed by the "Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C." Besides, the police seized from the search four set-up pages of the Gujerathi "Boycott Supplement." The above accused who came to the Press a little later and a compositor were arrested. The latter was subsequently released.

At to-day's hearing one Chimanlal Tribhuvandas, who used to get books and pamphlets printed in the press and Mr. Sethna, the original owner of the Press gave evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Sethna said that he had sold the press on a hire-purchase system to the accused, who had paid up only Rs. 600/- in all. He was not aware that the Press was being used by the accused for printing "Congress Literature." If he had known it, he would have immediately informed the Police, and got the accused arrested.

Mr. S. A. Sathe, who appeared for the Mortgagee in possession of the Press said that the accused had mortgaged the Press with his clients a few days ago, and in case of a conviction, he requested the Court to pass an order giving the Press to his clients.

"DONE IN HIS ABSENCE"

The accused, in his statement said that he never knew that Congress Literature was being printed in his Press. It was done in his absence. Chimanlal, who was his customer for a long time, used to bring manuscripts and hand them over to the compositors. It was Chimanlal who had given those Congress Manuscripts and now he had turned prosecution witness.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's story and convicted him under both the charges and sentenced him as above. The Press was ordered to be handed over to the accused.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Khadi Week Sales

Sjt. Jeranjani writes:

Different organizations are helping the A.I.S.A. in making the Khadi Week a success.

The following is a list of such successful organisations!

	Rs.
(1) Gandhi Seva Sena:	10,000/
(2) Students:	10,000/
(3) Medicos:	10,000/
(4) Navajivan Sangha	10,000/

Other organizations should follow the example set by these sister organizations and help the A. I. S. A. in completing the promised sum of Rs. 3 Lakhs before October 16.

WORLD'S BASEBALL

Yankees Clinch Championship

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Chicago.—In the baseball world series, New York Yankees clinched the championship winning the third and the fourth matches by seven runs to five and thirteen runs to two respectively.

The aggregate attendance for the four matches was 200,000 and receipts amounted to £150,000.—Reuter's Special.

BENARES,

Fifteen volunteers were arrested yesterday in connection with the picketing at shops in Shivapur village. Six of them were released in the small hours and others were challaned.—A. P.

BOLE'S BOMBSHELL

Special Corporation Meeting

BOMBAY, Monday.

Several members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have requested the Mayor to call at a very early date, a special meeting of the Corporation, to consider the position arising out of the passing by the Bombay Legislative Council, of Mr. S. K. Bole's bill on reservation of seats on the Schools Committee on communal lines.

The members are: Messrs. M. A. Karanjawala, S. P. Mehta, V. G. Rao, L. R. Tairsee, G. I. Griffiths (members of the Standing Committee), and Messrs. J. B. Bomanbehram, M. Nissim, Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, H. P. Mody, Erachshaw R. Hirjibehdin, Mohamedally Allabux, D. G. Dalvi, Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, Sohrab R. Davar, Alwyn Ezra, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. F. G. Wade, M. U. Rajab, H. A. Jaluddin, Punjabhai Thackersey, M N. Talpade, A. Soares, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. V. Mehta, A. R. Dimtimkar, A. L. Curtay, N. M. Kale, B. N. Gamadia and Sakharam G. Keni, (members of the Corporation).

In pursuance of the requisition a special meeting of the Corporation is called, for to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at the Municipal office.

NEED OF FREE READING ROOM FOR GIRGAUM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Of the many benevolent and educational institutions the City of Bombay is proud to possess, "The People's Free Reading Room and Library" holds a unique place. There are scores of libraries and reading rooms keeping a huge stock of books of the hour and the books of all times, but only a few of these can afford to remain open free for the public.

The Trustees of the "Sookhadvala Funds" deserve to be congratulated on affording more benefits to the City by opening a branch at Dadar and another at Dhobi Talao, which is incorporated with the N.M. Wadia General Library.

The "D" Ward of Bombay, the most literate part of the City, has long felt the want of a well-equipped free reading room and library where standard literature may be provided for the benefit of middle class people who form the bulk of the population in the ward and are, in these days of economic depression, experiencing difficulties to satisfy the thirst for knowledge.

Will not Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his Co-Trustees be generous enough to give their serious and sympathetic consideration to this opportune suggestion and thus render more beneficial and useful service to the City by opening a new branch in the Girgaum locality?——Yours etc.,

Bombay Council Proceedings

BOMBAY COUNCIL

After permission had been accorded to Mr. A.N. Surve to move his adjournment motion to discuss the prohibition placed on interviews with Mahatma Gandhi in Yerwada jail, the Bomby Council resumed discussion on the Second Reading of the bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923, which is necessitated by the creation of new limits of local Boards in Sind, due to the making of another district by splitting up of others.

Several amendments were moved, but all of them were withdrawn and the third reading passed. The House raised no objection to the legislation undertaken at the request of the Bombay Corporation, to sanction the levy of a duty on all substitutes which resemble ghee and are capable of being used as such

OVERBUDGETTING

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah moved that the report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the appropriation of accounts of the Government of Bombay for the year 1930/31 and the report of the Accountant General thereon be recorded.

Mr. Chikodi moved an amendment, and in doing so said that the Government Departments were overbudgetting and as a result, they were paying more in the way of interest than they should.

The Finance Member thought that Government ought to have been thanked, for, as soon as the budget was passed, they found that there would be a fall in prices, and they decided to cut down all unnecessary expenditure.

At this stage the House adjourned for tea.

CONGRESS RADIO SERVICE

Sensational Police Raids And Arrests

A surprise visit to a house at Banganga, in Walkeshwar Road, by the Bombay C. I. D. on Friday evening was responsible for the arrest of four persons who are alleged to have been broadcasting Congress programmes by means of a powerful transmitting radio set.

On receipt of information that during the interval of broadcast of the Indian State Broadcasting Service certain Congress Programmes were transmitted, Khan Bahadur Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police with some of his officers raided the house of one Purshotam Chaturbhuj at Banganga, Walkeshwar Road, and found there a powerful aerial recently installed, to broadcast Congress activities. Purshotam, who was in the house at that time, was put under arrest.

SEARCHES

Subsequently, searches were made in different parts of the city and the suburbs to trace other persons engaged in such activities. The house of Madan Pitty, son of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, was serched. Pitty has been detained in the Byculla Jail under the Emergency Power Ordinance.

A search was then made at Andheri in the house of Nazar Raschid Nazar Mohmed Fatehali, who is alleged to have made the transmitting wireless set in his own workshop and he too was arrested.

The police party then arrested Saroj Mukerji and Kishensingh Govindsingh Chawda in connection with this case.

(1) Purshotam Chaturbhuj, (2) Nazar Raschid Nazar Fatehali, (3) Kishan Sing and (4) Saroj Mukerji were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded for a fortnight.

Purshotam Chaturbhuj is a Lohana and deals in wireless sets in the name of International Radio Company, Commisariat Building, Fort, Bombay.

Nazar Raschid Nazar Fatehali is the grandson of the late Justice Budruddin Tyebji, and has received wireless training in America for three years.

Mr. Govind Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is also wanted by the C. I. D. in this connection, but he is reported to be in Wardha at present.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's stirring Drama of Romance and Thrills of A Circus Beauty and A Love Starved Man who defied the World!
POLLY OF THE CIRCUS
DARE-DEVIL PERFORMERS IN DEATH-DEFYING FEATS!
starring
MARION DAVIES
CLARK GABLE
Also showing a comedy and cartoon.
CHARLIE CHASE
and your old friend
FLIP THE FROG

FLIRTING WITH DEATH!
HURTLING TO EARN WITH NERVE-SHATTERING SPEED MEN OF IRON WITH "WINGS" OF STEEL IN M-G-M'S.
DARING CRASHING
SCREEN SPECTACLE.
HELL DIVERS
HELL DIVERS
With a Great Star Cast
WALLACE BEERY
CLARK GABLE
DOROTHY JORDAN
CLIFF EDWARDS
CONRAD NAGEL
MARIE PREVOST
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
NEXT ATTRACTION AT
THE CAPITOL

PATHE CINEMA Everyday 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
SECOND WEEK.
It Out-Whoops "Whoopee"!
An efficiency expert in a doughnut factory . . . A go-getter from the word dough . . . He breaks up a million-dollar fortune-telling racket—with a million dollars worth of beauties . . . and just as many howls.
Samuel GOLDWYN presents
EDDIE CANTOR in "Palmy Days"
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
An Edward Sutherland PRODUCTION

"Not yet, girls. A red light tells you when they're done."
Hear the sensational new song hits, "Yes, Yes" and "Bend Down Sister"
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
SATURDAY NEXT
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE THIEF OF BAGDAD
RE-ISSUE-SYNCHRONISED WITH SOUND EFFECTS.
BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932

SEIZE THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The many conferences and meetings held during the last few weeks, and the opinions expressed on the communal question by leaders with diametrically opposed views in other matters have brought about a favourable atmosphere in the country, favourable to an abiding understanding between the various communities. We firmly believe that our present political differences are only a passing phase, and that at heart both Hindus and Muslims are anxious to settle the outstanding political questions, so that both can join their forces and work for the early attainment of Swaraj. What happens now is, that the communalists, in both the camps, who flourish on these quarrels, are always busy at their favourite game of widening the breach and much energy and national effort are wasted as a result. Now that the great Hindu community has begun to exhibit an earnest desire to do justice to a portion of it, the Harijans, its leaders must make every possible attempt with the Muslim and other communities for a settlement of the communal and allied problems.

FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE.

We are greatly encouraged in our hopes by the attitude of even such associations as the Khilafat Committee. The Hindu Maha Sabha at its recent session has condemned equally strongly with other Muslim bodies the Premier's Award. If no single Indian community is satisfied with the British-made Communal Award, is it not the greater reason why they should all sit together and reach some kind of settlement between themselves? The only people who are gratified with the Award are the Europeans, who have secured representation in the new legislatures quite out of proportion either to their numbers, their importance or their vested interests in India.

OPPORTUNE APPEAL.

Mr. M.C. Chagla in the course of his statement makes an appeal to Pandit Malaviya as the great leader of the Hindu community, and, as one who had taken such a prominent part in the last negotiations, to make a supreme effort to bring together Muslims and Hindus and prevent the further widening of the breach. "The very integrity and solidarity of the Nation has been assailed by the terms of the Communal Award," says Mr. Chagla. It is, therefore, the urgent duty of Indians to pool their goodwill in an endeavour to prevent such a catastrophe. The settlement of the problem of Depressed Classes, though a great advance, is not everything, and unless friendly relations are established between Hindus and Muslims, the work undertaken by Gandhiji and Pundit Malaviya cannot be called complete. If the Premier's Award has satisfied none is it not possible to sit together and evolve a better solution? As Mr. Chagla puts it. "There are definite and unmistakable signs—which he who runs may read—that even the most extreme Mussalmans are anxious to negotiate a lasting pact with other communities."

SCRAP THE AWARD.

A few days ago we published a lengthy interview from a correspondent at Freiburg with Dr. M. A. Ansari and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani in which they condemned the Award thoroughly and emphatically. If everybody has been "bitterly disappointed and rudely disillusioned" then why cannot they all find a way out of the present impasse? In Bengal the Legislative Council has totally condemned the Award at the instance of Muslim members, and the Muslims have publicly demanded Joint Electorates for their community. We mention all this to emphasise that there is a strong desire in the country, in all communities, for a closer and lasting understanding.

BOMBAY MUST LEAD.

At such a psychological and opportune time, fortunately, some of the most important Nationalist leaders, belonging to both the communities are in Bombay and immediate advantage should be taken to convene an All-Parties' Conference in the City. Maulana Shaukat Ali emphasised at a meeting on Sunday night that the door for negotiations was still open, and we have every hope that a conference of all Parties will be able to reach an early settlement of the vexed communal problem. It is a matter of great regret, however, that Mahatma Gandhi will not be able to take part in these negotiations, and his forced absence will be a great loss to such a conference.

IN A NOBLE CAUSE.

But with mutual goodwill and a firm resolve to reach a concord, success is sure to crown their efforts. Even if the Conference does not come up to the expectations of the optimists, of whom we want a larger number in this country, the situation will not worsen. For ourselves, we have no such apprehensions, and in Mr. Chagla's language: "The attempt itself in so noble a cause, should be its own reward." A settlement should not only accelerate the pace of Swaraj, but automatically rid the land of the repressive legislation from which it is suffering, and which is coming in the way of India's prosperity. The present unfriendly relations do no good to any community and it must be the endeavour of every patriotic Indian to do his very best to help the cause of a settlement.

Fighting The Menace

India did not know the dastardly cult of the revolver and the bomb until only a few decades ago and even now its votaries are fortunately restricted to a small sphere. Indian civilisation with its traditional regard for the sanctity of life has, to its great glory, succeeded in resisting the onslaught of these imported ideas of securing Swaraj through murder. But Terrorism has not been rooted out and repression has failed to eradicate it from the land. It was widely held only a year ago that repression only aggravated terrorism. With the exception of the European Association all responsible bodies in the country held that the most effective method of combating terrorism was to remove the seething political discontent in the country, to hasten Reforms and to fix upon the people themselves the responsibility of dealing with the evil in all those ways which the people alone can adopt with confidence and success

PANICKY VIEW.

That was the prevalent feeling till about a year ago but the recrudescence of terrorism in portions of Bengal in a more virulent form than last year has filled certain sections of the European community with a feeling of panic and led them to ask if it was safe to introduce Reforms in the country and particularly in Bengal so long as the cult of organised violence was flourishing.

DIE-HARD COUNSELS.

The All-India Council of the European Association declared its view about the middle of the last month that "the campaign of murder by terrorists must lead ultimately to the suspension of progress." The dastardly outrage at Pahartali has since led the Bengal Provincial Executive Committee of the Association to declare more explicitly that "no new constitution can be inaugurated or grow under the shadow of this menace" and that "the present circumstances are such as force them to oppose any political advance until orderly progress and the personal liberty of citizens are assured."

SIGNIFICANT.

Within a few days of the Pahartali outrage a second cowardly attempt fortunately unsuccessful, was made on Sir A. Watson, the Editor of the "Statesman." It was not at all a surprise, therefore, that the European group in the Legislative Assembly immediately moved an adjournment motion to discuss whether Government had sufficient powers to put down terrorism and whether it would not be wise to stay Reforms till the terrorist movement was ended. The first issue was superfluous as it is notorious that Government have too many rather than too few powers and that what they are lacking is only tact and wisdom in exercising those powers. The real issue before the House was the suggested postponement of Reforms till the revolutionary movement was suppressed. As was to be expected a large majority of the House condemned the suggestion and Mr. Morgan who had moved the adjournment motion wisely withdrew it. It is significant that Mr. Haig, who spoke on behalf of Government evaded this issue altogether.

FUTILE REMEDY.

We cannot but sympathise with the Europeans in their fears. But we would like to assure them that while the country is one with them in the determination to suppress terrorism by all legitimate means, it would be dangerous further to delay Reforms on the plea that terrorism persists. This is an elementary truth which the Europeans themselves have understood and appreciated in the past. If all these years terrorism has grown as Mr. F. E. James remarked in the Assembly, that is itself a confession of the futility of repression. And Mr. James's remark is only another way of saying that the growth of terrorism is but the result of withholding responsible Government from the people.

Mr. Morgan was justified in declaring that "by public opinion and public action alone can terrorist crime be suppressed." This is another most significant confession. It is only another way of saying that mere arming a non-responsible Government with all conceivable powers is not enough to crush a secret movement. The Government must be able to rally to their side full and active public sympathy and co-operation. But unfortunately as things are, for various reasons Government are not in a position to secure that measure of active co-operation which is necessary to root out terrorism. And the nation as a whole cannot be coerced. It is certainly the duty of the people to co-operate with the Government in combating a grave national evil, irrespective of the character of the Government. But the popular apprehension is that such co-operation when tendered is likely to be utilised, not for the purpose of combating terrorism but pulling a curb on the national aspiration to secure Swaraj.

SEEK HIS HELP.

Even when the people are disposed to co-operate fully, it requires a conciliatory attitude on the part of any Government to organise popular co-operation on an extensive scale. But are Government showing any conciliatory attitude anywhere in the country? The whole world will unhesitatingly acknowledge that the greatest force on the side of non-violence is Mahatma Gandhi, who still declares that he is dying for honourable co-operation. What shall we say of a Government that holds such a man a prisoner without a trial and denies him even the opportunities to discuss with his colleagues if there is any possibility for honourable co-operation?

"SUICIDE ON GOVERNMENT'S DOORSTEPS"

British Press On Gandhiji's Fast

(From Our Own Correspondent)

(BY AIR MAIL)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In the midst of an atmosphere surcharged with the possible debacle of the National Government due to the forthcoming resignations of some of its prominent Ministers, Mahatma Gandhi's "fast unto death" is receiving close attention of the British Press. As pointed out last week, Gandhiji's fast still continues to bring forth a series of virulent attacks upon him. He was described on Tuesday morning the day on which he began his momentous fast, by Fleet Street gossipmongers as one who is seeking limelight on the eve of his faded life.

Innumerable aspersions are cast on Mahatma Gandhi for the decision he has taken in saving the "depressed" classes from the cancer of communalism. For the crime of putting into action his words uttered as early as at the session of the Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi is now insolently charged with giving a blustering threat of "committing suicide on Government's doorsteps for the obvious failure of the Congress in maintaining its prestige in the country."

AT BIDDING OF "RICH HINDUS."

The British public is advised that the self-imposed penance of Mahatma Gandhi is "not a decision in the interest of the Depressed Classes, but an ultimatum offered at the behest of the rich Hindus, who control the revolutionary Congress." As a chain of country papers echo the sentiments of the Fleet Street oracles millions of Britons once again are assured that "Mr. Gandhi's latest ebullition shows very strikingly how impossible it is to take him seriously as a political leader. He threatens to starve himself to death because the Government, in its proposed solution of the communal question awards the Depressed Classes of India Separate Electorates." To recount another charge made during this week by the "Daily Express" and the papers that Lord Beaverbrook controls in the country, "it is, in fact for a matter of electoral jerry mandering that Mr. Gandhi now threatens to starve himself to death."

LIBERAL CRITICS.

There is little generosity shown by the Liberal papers according to one of which "Mr. Gandhi can always make us sit up and take notice. He has the power of drawing our attention to the problem of India. He wants to die for Hinduism. This is neither worthy of him no on the level of his claims in the past. It is unfair to us, because, if he wishes to die on our doorsteps, he ought to have died long ago at the door of the Mahomedans, whose refusal to a joint agreement with the Hindus forced our Government to put out their present scheme."

"DON'T BUDGE AN INCH."

The Cabinet is advised not to budge an inch from the bold and upright step taken by the Prime Minister in standing up against the "fanatic's blackmail." "If it succumbed on this occasion, it may lead itself to another calamity." It is propounded that if Mahatmaji is given concrete proofs of a change in Government Award, he will feel jubilant and will attempt to hold out a similar pistol, which is nothing but a "mean, despicable, treacherous and blackmailing" weapon against the British nation in demanding withdrawal of Ordinances and separation from Britain.

"There are some other things, which Mr. Gandhi does not like, such as the action taken by the Government to deal with the Civil Disobedience movement. This, he regards as a system of governmental terrorism against a campaign which to him embodies an article of faith, and he hints broadly that if this terrorism should go too far, he may receive such a shock that he may be compelled to face the sacrifice whether in or out of prison, of a "fast unto death." In effect he is endeavouring to influence the Government's actions and policy by means of threats and blackmail."

THE THREAT.

The cure for all "Gandhi's melodramatic ultimatums," according to these wiseacres, is "to give up the whole scheme for constitutional reforms. The wiser policy will be to give these proposals a rest, says the "Morning Post," "until there is reasonable ground for believing them to be in conformity with the wishes of the overwhelming body of opinion in India." Frightened by the news that the Indian Liberals have welcomed the third so-called Round Table Conference, side by side with an attack of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are once again made the favourite targets of attacks for their share of responsibility in the present crisis.

A "PATRIOT" SPEAKS.

"These Moderates," says the "Patriot" "who include such Brahmins as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Messrs. Sastri and Jayakar, can claim to represent some of the most astute brains to be found in India. They successfully fooled Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford, and by a well-planned 'coup' they controlled the initial proceedings of the Round Table Conference, destroyed the Simon Commission Report, and were able to captivate or impress not only Mr. Benn and Lord Sankey, the Socialist Lord Chancellor, but also Lord Reading and Lord Lothian, and even some of the Conservative members of the Conference. Mr. MacDonald and his Socialist colleagues, as well as sentimentalists of other persuasions, were triumphantly outwitted by Brahmin subtelity, with the result that the handling of the vital problems of India became irregular and confused."

Unfortunately for India, there is not a single paper in Great Britain, which could appraise Mahatmaji's faith in the essential characteristic of unity of Hinduism and which is equally convinced that the Government's decision will end in a permanent split in the people who have been willing to call themselves Hindus.

THE "FANATIC."

Last night I happened to be in the company of representatives of the Church, who had gathered in Royal Albert Hall to witness the reunion of the Methodist Church. Naturally, the immediate topic that arrested our attention for discussion was Mahatmaji's fast unto death. One of the Church representatives, half-heartedly and with a feeling of hesitation, I must admit, said that Mahatmaji was a fanatic. He characterised his decision to fast as enigmatic. I was glad to notice one of the company admitting that as Christians, they believe that Christ suffered for the sins of the world. He added similarly does the Mahatma who believes in 'tapas' or self-imposed suffering.

A TRIBUTE.

The Churchman observed: "One of the most common beliefs among the Hindus is that great sages of humanity undergo suffering continuously without any break whatsoever for the purpose of removing the burden which thoughtless sinning on the part of the people imposes upon the world. Mahatma Gandhi by his act of self-immolation, will be suffering vicariously for the sins committed by people who held and still hold the same beliefs as he does."

My friend impressed upon his Church fraternity the need for understanding of Gandhiji's present step. "Those who believe in Christ," he declared, "should also believe not only in Mahatma Gandhi, but also in the efficacy of his wonderful action. If Jesus Christ is Life that was light and if that light shineth in every man, it shineth in Mahatma Gandhi. The duty of the followers of Jesus of Nazareth is to disperse the darkness among those who do not comprehend the light and its working in Mahatma Gandhi. There will be many others who will be suffering with Mahatma Gandhi, and we should appeal to the God within us to give Mahatma Gandhi the peace of mind which he deserves during his days of fast."

Notes of the Day

S. A. Indians' Sufferings.

According to a "Hindu" cable the Union Government have announced the personnel of the Commission to go into the legality or otherwise of the land occupied by Indians in proclaimed areas. The Commission's duty is to advise the Minister after making enquiries from the people living in the neighbourhood as to whether the presence of Indians is objectionable to them or not. The Chairman of the Commission is Mr. Justice Feetham, who is fairly familiar with India. We do not know when Indians will begin their movement of civil resisting the new law. They have decided upon it and their suffering will be great, for the occupation of proclaimed areas by coloured persons is a punishable offence and deprives Indians of their right to live in townships, such as Springs. The position of Indians has become intolerable since the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, and unless it is made a dead letter Indians will never rest content.

An Intolerable Position!

The only object of the Act appears to be to drive Indians out of the Union, by gradually dispossessing them of all they have won by hard labour. The Colonisation Scheme in Brazil has fallen flat, since Brazil does not want the kind of emigrants that the Union Government is anxious to send there. Mr. Sorabji Rustomji speaking at the South African Indian Congress said: "The Indian has come to the last round of toleration, for he can no longer bear the indignities, the dishonour and the status of inferiority to which he is gratuitously subject. Are we going to be suppressed and oppressed and gradually eliminated from this country, or are we going to be allowed to live as decent citizens and permitted to improve our lot?" The appeal of Indians is not likely to get any response from Simla since the Government have agreed to tolerate the Act. In these circumstances Indians overseas have no alternative, but to put up a continuous fight for their rights. Let us hope they will succeed.

Temple Entry In South India

It is a great relief to learn that Mahatma Gandhi has persuaded Mr. Kelappan to break his fast and suspend it for a few months. It is not yet clear on what precise grounds Mr. Kelappan has consented to comply with Gandhiji's appeal. But from the report, among others, that Satyagraha at all the four gates of the Guruvayoor temple is suspended for three months it appears that Mr. Kelappan will give a few months' notice to the temple authorities before resuming his fast. If so, his decision puts a heavy responsibility both upon those authorities and the reformers. They should all use their influence in getting the temple opened to the Harijans without any avoidable delay. Gandhiji himself through a prisoner, has given the assurance: "God helping, I shall bear my share of the burden". We are very glad to learn that several anti-untouchability leagues have already been started in South India and temple entry agitation is fast gathering strength. We hope it will not be necessary for Mr Kelappan to resume his fast.

Example To Indian Women.

The recent election of a Turkish girl as the 1932 International Beauty Queen is but one token of the revolutionary change that has been effected in the status of Turkish women by Kemal Pasna's regime of modernisation. The degree to which the emancipation of women in Turkey has proceeded in the last few years may scandalise the hide-bound ultra-orthodox Muslims in India; but thanks to that emancipation, Turkish women have been enabled to render a great service to their country in almost every sphere of national life, whereas in India Muslim women are yet unable to get rid of the purdah, a bane from the hygienic and other points of view. It is very gratifying indeed to learn that in Turkish cities thousands of girls are now employed in Banks, and other business houses and that they have also begun to enter professions like Medicine and Law. We wish Muslim women in India, indeed the entire womanhood of India, could peacefully revolt against the many irrational restraints imposed upon them by society.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster).

A few days ago the Government of India informed the Indian Merchants' Chamber that fuller details regarding the agreement reached at Ottawa had not yet been received. Judgment, of course, has been suspended in responsible quarters in India on the merits of the agreement reached at Ottawa between the Indian and the British Government, in the absence of fuller details. But it will perhaps help a truer appreciation of the "achievements" of the Ottawa Conference if I quote the verdict pronounced by the leading English journal 'The Economist' with regard to the general results of the Ottawa Conference.

* * * *

"If the verdict may be summarised in a sentence, the only visible result of Ottawa is that the Empire has, in part, been humbugged and in part, so far as concerns Britain's power to pursue policies of fiscal sanity ham-strung" says "The Economist" in its issue of Aug. 29

* * * *

In view of the extensive propaganda indulged in by the British Government both prior to and after the Ottawa Conference, this verdict only leaves us an impression that all the glib talk of Imperial brotherhood solidarity etc. etc. has proved nothing but a hallucination

* * * *

Further the special correspondent of "The Economist" writing from Ottawa states:—"Those who recall that imperial sentiment and blood ties did not prevent the trade agreement between the New Zealand Government and Mr. Mackenzie King's Administration later denounced by Mr. Bennett—from heralding a two years' tariff war between the two dominions are inclined to wonder whether the cement with which our tariff enthusiasts assure us, the Ottawa Conference has bound the members of the British commonwealth in ever faster union will not prove after all, to be dynamite."

* * * *

Opponents in India of Imperial preference are denounced in some Anglo-Indian journals as either biased or anti-British critics but it does not yet appear to have been full realised that the elementary facts of India's commerce and industry make it impossible for any truly patriotic Indian to accept Imperial preference as a matter of fiscal policy calculated to promote the best interests of the country.

* * * *

The same correspondent has shown real journalistic honesty in stating: "The Nationalist opposition in India was actually represented, but in that country there is always a powerful opposition to the Left of every Parliamentary party, and, in spite of their satisfaction both at their bargain and at their treatment as spokesmen of an equal nation, the Indian delegation doubtless go home to face bitter opposition from conscientious objectors to Imperial preference."

* * * *

Perhaps the correspondent was not aware that the personnel selected by the Government of India did not enjoy the confidence either of Nationalist Indian opinion or the Indian commercial community. They were the nominees of an autocratic Government, not responsible to the people and acted under instructions from the Government, instructions which have not been made public in spite of repeated requests in the Assembly.

* * * *

The shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company are to be congratulated on their achievement at the annual general meeting on Saturday last I mean the assurance given by the Chairman that every shareholder will be entitled to inspection of the Balance Sheet of the subsidiary concerns of Scindia Company. I referred last week to the subject of subsidiary and holding companies in the case of the Tata construction company. If there is one direction in which our antiquated Indian Companies' Act urgently needs to be amended, it is in respect of a statutory requirement that all holding companies must issue a consolidated Balance Sheet in a form which would give the shareholders a sufficiently clear idea as to the working of subsidiary companies.

BOMBAY'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

(Continued from page 1.)

ing the ball I must say that we maintain a high standard of fielding as well as bowling."

Capt. Naidu alluded to the Test Match and said that they enjoyed every second of the match It was true that they were beaten, but they gave a gallant fight.

In conclusion Capt Nayudu said that there were some promising Indian players in England who played for the Indian Gymkhana including Contractor brothers, D'Avoine and Nair.

P ption At Taj

The Mayor of Bombay at a reception held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday night welcomed the All-India Cricket team on behalf of the city of Bombay. Over 250 guests were present drawn from every community and the hearty and cordial welcome accorde o the tourists will be treasured by them, although they have been smothered w h kindness in England.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar recalled memories of Ranjitsinghji who played in Bombay in 1908 in a blue shirt when he delighted the lovers of the game with his wonderful batsmanship Cricket had developed very much since then ar had become the national game of India. He declared that Bombay had played a great part in that development and had become the essence of civic life in the first city of India.

BALOO BROTHERS

To the Hindus, cricket had been a source of social evolution and the famous Baloo brothers were responsible for promoting the solidarity of the game here. The All-India team had maintained the best traditions of cricket and raised the status of the country amongst nations.

NATIONAL FIGURE

The Mayor was sure that the next Indian team visiting England would bring back the "ashes." In paying a tribute to Capt. Nayudu, the Mayor described him as a national figure and a natural cricketer who chose to stick to his country instead of seeking glory elsewhere (cheers.)

He said that Nayudu had maintained his form throughout. The Mayor put forth a suggestion to the Maharaja of Porbunder to bring his team back to Bombay and stage a cricket carnival in December. He desired that Bombay should be the centre of Indian cricket irrespective of community, cast or race.

The toast to the All-India team was then raised.

The Maharaja of Porbunder made a suitable reply.

BAT PRESENTED

Prince Ghanshyamsinghji then presented a cricket bat on behalf of the team as a souvenir to the Maharaja of Porbunder.

The Maharaja then introduced the team to the guests Lall Singh was described as Gay Lalsingh, his nickname in England Lieut. Navle as the quartermaster. Palia was known as the baby of the team. Naomal earned the fearsome title of panther (for his agility.) Great laughter greeted the announcement that Godambe was the "Sandow of the team." Gulam Mahomed and Bahadur Kapadia were absent at the reception, and Jehangir Khan has stayed behind in England to join the Cambridge University. Amarsingh, Jogendra Singh, Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali and Nissar, had no pet names but they all received a warm welcome when introduced.

At the conclusion of the function Rene Gunsette and Marcya gave an exhibition waltz which proved an interesting diversion

MAHARAJA'S REPLY TO TOAST

Survey Of Cricket Tour

Replying to the toast on behalf of the All-India Cricket Team, the Maharaja of Porbunder said:—

On behalf of the members of the All-India Cricket Team and myself, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have proposed our toast, and I thank you all gentlemen for receiving the toast so warmly. We are very grateful to you, Sir, for all the generous references you have made about us and our cricket tour in England. May I also say how much indebted we are for your magnificent hospitality to us this evening. We feel honoured to see around us such a distinguished gathering of sportsmen and promoters of sport.

Gentlemen; you will perhaps like to hear an account of the tour of the All India Cricket Team As I was prevented by indisposition from taking any appreciably active part in the tour myself, I can speak about our tour with less hesitation and from a detached point of view If I were to give a full detailed account, we would probably find ourselves having "Chota-hazri" But I will make it as brief as possible and I hope interesting.

NON-STOP CRICKET.

We arrived in England almost unknown, but we were greeted with warm hearts and a happy comradeship which made us feel quite "at home" within a few short weeks. We went prepared for a strenuous time, and we had it. In all we played 36 matches of which we won 13, lost 9,3 were abandoned owing to rain and unplayable conditions and 14 were left drawn It gives me great pleasure to say that we had more victories to our credit than defeats But victory or defeat, we had above all, the satisfaction of having played the game to the best of our ability. The team did feel the strain of such a lengthy programme of matches combined with continuous travelling. We, in our country, are not used to if I may use the term—"non-stop" cricket, and I think it will be good if our Board of Control will use its influence to have lesser number of matches in our future tours abroad.

Some of the noted cricketers of England, who have been to India, also thought that the programme was strenuous. With your permission I will read from their letters to me the opinions of Jack Hobbs and Mr Gilligan. The former says:—"You have been given far too much cricket and your men are not used to playing days on end, so that it does not in the least surprise me that the majority are stale and very tired".

Mr. Gilligan writes:—"Your tour has been a great success, but I do ask your Board of Control for future English tours to insist on a less strenuous programme. A touring side in this country cannot play every day of the cricket season, and it seems a great shame that the men should be imposed upon to such an extent that they get dead tired and unable to put forth their best. So insist upon more rest and fewer fixtures and cut out many of the two-day fixtures".

Gentlemen; this, if I may say so was the general opinion in England even before we started playing. It might interest you to know that the Team travelled 5246 miles in England alone. This figure includes its journeys both by rail and road. Equally interesting to note is that 8 of our players scored 21 centuries between them in the tour, and they all deserve our warmest congratulations.

HOSPITALITY GALORE.

But the effects of all this strain and staleness were minimised to a great extent by the most cordial and enthusiastic receptions the Team received on the field and off, everywhere it went, and by the wonderful encouragement it received from the public at their matches. The English Press was neither lacking in its support and encouragement

&

It all overwhelmed us. Equally overwhelming was the extraordinary hospitality that was showered upon us. Among the several occasions when the Team was entertained, the principal functions were: Lunch at Aden by Sheth Maghji Champsi who happens to belong to Porbandur; lunch by the Football Association at the Wembley Stadium; lunch by the cricket teams of the Houses of Lords and Commons in the Houses of Parliament; luncheon by the British Sportsmen's Club at the Savoy Hotel; Civic Reception and a luncheon given by the Mayors of Brighton and Hove at Hove; dinner by the Oxford Cricket Team and reception by Indian students at Oxford University; dinner by the M. C. C. at Lords; dinner by the Crocodile Club of Cambridge University; a large Reception and Tea by the East India Association at Grosvenor House; a large after-dinner Reception by our High Commissioner at India House in London; dinner and dance by the Indian students at Manchester; dinner by the Mayor and Corporation at Dundee; dinner by the County Council at Newcastle; tea by the Glamorgan Cricket Club after which the Team were the guests of Wales at their colossal open-air festival; Banquet by the Surrey County Cricket Club at the "Carpenters Hall" in the City of London and a large "At-home" by Mrs. Mehta and Mrs. Erulkar at the Indian Gymkhana at Osterley. On our way back we were entertained at a tea party in Paris by Messrs. Maganlal and Somchand Shah where all the Indians residing in Paris as well as the British Consul and Vice Consul were present. It is interesting to note that our hosts at the first and last entertainment abroad were Indians This was all very interesting and enjoyable and I would once again like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all who have been so good and hospitable to us.

THE TEST MATCH

Now I will come to actual cricket. The Test Match, needless to say, besides being an education in itself was the most important and all-absorbing feature of the four when His Majesty was gracious enough to honour us with his presence on the second day of the match You are all aware what a thrilling beginning it was for us when three of England's wickets fell for 19 runs in the first twenty minutes. It was sensationally dramatic. These thrills however, did no continue for only 259 runs in the first innings. When our turn came to bat it was unfortunate that our batsmen did not come off They were equally unfortunate in their second innings. However, it was very gratifying to know that the Team did not do too badly and fared much better than anyone expected.

It will, perhaps, interest you to know what people in England thought of India's performance at the Test. This is what Mr. Scott, a friend of mine, who was not only one of our hosts but also a distinguished cricketer, wrote to me:—"I must write a line of very warm congratulation on the truly splendid performance put up by the All-India side in the recent Test Match at Lords. I was only able to watch the match on Saturday and for the last hour and a quarter on Monday, but the impression left on my mind was that the balance of the luck went against your gallant team, and that if this had not been so the result might have been different. There is no doubt that the All-India side made an extraordinary good impression on the English cricket-loving public both as fine cricketers and true sportsmen."

Jack Hobbs wrote and said:—"All, however, have gained valuable experience, and it is my considered opinion that England will have all her work cut out to hold India in future."

Frank Tarrant says:—"Your Test Match at Lords was a revelation to English cricket. You should never have lost that match but, losing it, you still established yourselves as first class cricketers."

My friend, Lord Hawke, also sent a few encouraging remarks. "Your first Test Match I am sure you can look back upon with the greatest pleasure. You did uncommonly well and for time gave us a fright! some real good bowling and splendid fielding worthy of the highest standard. Your batting was handicapped by injuries and I feel sure they did not do themselves full justice in that department. No matter, you proved yourselves worthy of a Test Match and I hope when next you come you will be allotted 3 Tests.

Gentlemen; now talking about more Test Matches; prior to our departure from England I did all in my power to get England to play at least three Test Matches in our next encounter whether in England or India and I took the opportunities to stress that demand in my speech at Carpenters Hall, in my farewell broadcast to England from the B.B.C. Studio and in my speech at a farewell dinner which I gave at Grosvenor House when I had the pleasure of entertaining a fairly large number of leading English Cricketers; and I have no doubt that Mr. Grant Govan—the President of our Board of Control—will bear with me when I say that India can confidently expect at least three Test Matches in her next encounter with England.

I apologise for inflicting upon you such a lengthy narrative of the Tour. I will not detain you very much longer, but before I conclude it might interest you to know what England thought about the Team as actual players of cricket. Here are some remarks put together from several letters I received from well-known cricketers:—My own impressions of your tour have been that your bowling ranks as probably the best we have ever seen in this country and I can only compare the 1921 Australian Side with your present Team. You sadly lacked the services of a first class spin bowler such as our type of Robins, Brown, Freeman, etc Your fielding was magnificient, dazzling and the finest ever seen in this country. But your weakness lay in your batting. Some real good bowling and splendid fielding. I feel they did not do themselves full justice in batting. When you next come bring a couple of googlie bowlers.

My friends, it will be noticed from these remarks that the batting of the Team did not come up to its standard in other departments of the game. I am voicing the opinion of all the members of my team when I say that in batting we decidedly lacked patience we wanted to see the figures on the score board buzz round: runs were expected on every ball the result being that those balls which should have been left alone were played with fatal consequences Let us hope that our budding Indian cricketers will bear this mind and make no mistakes in future tours

BURDEN ON NAIDU

I will now, with your permission, express a personal remark To be chosen as the Captain of the first All-India Touring Team, representative of all the principal communities of India, has been to me not only a great honour but an event in my life-time, and I shall always look back upon it with the deepest gratitude But it was a matter of great disappointment to me that, owing to continued ill-health I was unable to be of much service to my side I should like to thank my Vice Captain, K. S. Ghanshyamsinhji for his of such great assistance to the Team in my absence. It was unfortunate that he did not keep fit, either, with the result that he could neither skipper our Test side in my absence nor play regularly, and the burden of leading the side in a number of matches fell upon Capt. C. K. Nayudu who discharged his duty with keenness and zeal. I would like to express, here my personal gratitude to all the members of the Team for all the kindness and affection they showed to me throughout the Tour and for being good sportsmen, on the field and off, which went a great way in making the Tour enjoyable. I do not say that everything was "smooth sailing." We did have our little difficulties but I am delighted to say that they were all overcome by our moving unitedly one team.

KING'S MESSAGE

I must add here that the Team is greatly indebted to General Sir Charles Harington and the Cricket Committee in England for their continuous encouragement and assistance.

I feel I must not let this opportunity pass without saying how deeply grateful we are to His Majesty the King Emperor for this gracious message he was kind enough to have sent to us the day before we left England:—

"I am commanded by the King to thank you for the loyal message you have addressed to His Majesty on behalf of the All-India Cricket Team. His Majesty wishes to congratulate them on the success of their tour and to assure them that the spirit in which they played their matches has left a pleasing impression in this country. The King hopes that they have enjoyed their visit and will take back to their homes happy memories of their stay over here."

Neither do I feel I can do without reading out an extract from a charming letter which our Secretary of State—Sir Samuel Hoare—was good enough to write two days prior to our departure from England:—"I am afraid that my engagements make it impossible for me to be in London to bid farewell in person to yourself and the members of the Indian Cricket Team. I should have liked to see you before you go, and to congratulate you and the Team as a whole personally on the success of the Tour. I get evidence from all quarters that the Team has made a most excellent impression here both by its actual performances and by the spirit in which it has played the game. There is no possible doubt that the Tour has been a success and you can return to India with the full assurance that the enterprise of carrying out the Tour has been completely justified and that nothing but good has resulted from it."

Gentlemen! on these remarks of Sir Samuel Hoare I should like to congratulate Mr. Grant Govan and the members of our Board of Control for Cricket for so ably organising a Tour in such difficult times. I sincerely hope that this Tour will be the first of a series of Tours which will bring India into clear sporting comradeship with the other cricketing countries of the World.

Before I resume my seat, I should like to express the gratitude of the whole team to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala for the endless trouble he took in getting the Team trained at Patiala and for his generous hospitality to it for four weeks prior to its departure for England. There is no possible doubt tha that month at Patiala went a long way towards the making of the side, and as a lover of cricket I can say, without any hesitation whatsoever, that it was unfortunate that His Highness was unable to accompany the Team to England, for had he been able to do so it would have added greatly to the prestige and popularity of the side.

We are equally grateful to H. E. Lord Willingdon who took so much personal interest in the formation of the Team and its welfare. His Excellency was good enough to send us several cheerful telegrams to England, which were very encouraging.

Our best thanks are also due to all those in India who evinced great interest in the Tour.

PLAYED THE GAME

My friends, it was almost exactly six months ago that we said "au revoir" to our Motherland as we steamed out of Bombay Harbour saying silently to ourselves "We are going abroad as members of the All-India Cricket Team—a Team which is not only the first of its kind to tour out of India but going to that great little country England, the home of cricket. India expects a lot from us. Besides, H. E. The Viceroy in his message has said to us that "You are going to England to do the best you can not only in the interest of sport but as ambassadors of good fellowship and understanding. To what degree shall we be able to fulfill the hopes placed in us by India."

Such thoughts, Gentlemen, flashed across our minds in quick succession and made us feel and realize that we had undertaken a large and responsible task; and we made a solemn determination to do the best that was humanly possible for us to do. To-day, after an interval of half a year, we are happy to be home again, happy at the thought that we spared no endeavours to make our tour as successful as possible.

INTERCASTE IN MADRAS

Prakasam On Canker Of Untouchability

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

Over 60 guests, belonging to all schools of political thought and all professions responded to the invitation of Mr. T. Prakasam, Managing Director of "The Swarajya" and took part in an intercaste dinner arranged by him in honour of Rao Bahadur R Srinivasan M.L.C and President Madras Depressed Classes Federation and other depressed classes leaders who attended the recent conference at Bombay which resulted in the Poona Pact.

After dinner, Mr. Prakasam spoke about the pact which he declared was a landmark in Indian History. He paid a tribute to the part played by the leaders of the Depressed Classes Federation from Madras and said that the campaign to eradicate the canker of untouchability should be pursued with vehemence.

Moulana Yakub Hassan, Mr. R N Arokiaswami Mudaliar ex-Minister and others spoke about the great service rendered by Mahatma Gandhi.

Prominent among those who attended the dinner were Mr. Justice Sir V Ramesan, Mr. Justice M Venkatasubba Rao, Mr Justice K.K. Pandalaim Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, Hon B. Munuswami Naidu, Chief Minister, The Kumarraja of Chettinad and others.—A.P

Durga Puja Exhibition.

NAGPUR, October 3

Before a large gathering, Dr. Khare, opening theDurga Puja exhibition of Swadeshi articles this evening, said that every Indian should support Indian industries, thus helping to keep Indian money in India. Several other speakers emphasised the need for cultivating the Swadeshi spirit.—A P.

Lahore Congressmen Jailed

LAHORE, October 3

Four Congress volunteers, out of six arrested on the 15th September under Section 109 I.P.C., were ordered to-day by Sardar Narendrasingh, City Magistrate to furnish security of Rs. p00 each for one year or undergo simple imprisonment for the same period.

As no security was furnished they were sent to jail.—A.P.

MISS BAPSY PAVRY SAILING FOR GENEVA

(From A Correspondent.)

Miss Bapsy Pavry, the well-known Parsi Littlerateur, will sail for Geneva on Saturday by the P. and O. liner 'Viceroy of India." Miss Pavry will attend that session at Geneva of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion, and will later visit England in connection with her literary work.

She is a well-known figure in London Society. She was presented at Their Majesties' Court in 1928, and attended the sessions of the Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion in 1928 and 1931. Miss Pavry was a Member of Committee of various Charity Balls the League of Mercy, the University College, the Empire Eve, the Empire Day—held in London during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

Miss Pavry is a member of the Primrose League of Great Britain, British League of Mercy, British Federation of University Women, International Theatre Society of London, and of several other Associations and Societies.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S POPULARITY

Nazi Hopes Of Return To Hohenzollern Rule

According to a Berlin correspondent the young man upon whom the hopes of the Nationalist Party are fixed is Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the ex-Crown Prince.

There are many reasons why he is favoured as the next Emperor. Eight years ofage when the Great War commenced, he is free from all suspicion as to its cause. Only 12 years old when the Empire collapsed, no question of "desertion" can be attributed to him.

Let us see what manner of young man is this who, at 26, is likely to be called upon to bear the crushing heritage of his forebears? Physically he has a decided advantage over both his father and his grandfather. He is fairly tall, well built, has a good presence, pleasant clean features, abundant animal spirits, and that fresh buoyancy of young manhood that makes all things seem beautiful and good.

The Russian blood in him from his mother's side has imported a softer strain to his appearance than is usual in the House of Hohenzollern, though, truth to tell, there is little sign of this, so far, in his character.

A SOLDIER POLITICIAN.

Intellectually, he is not above the average, so far as can be judged as yet; which is perhaps to the good. In these days of democracy the most dangerous monarchs are the clever ones. The erratic genius of his grandfather is not his at least. But he is not dull. He has shown an unusual facility for languages and the dislike of mathematics, and the exact sciences that so often accompanies that facility.

For some years history, more particularly military history, has been his 'forte.' For music he has that passionate liking which is one of the outstanding characteristics of his race.

Prince William has had mainly private tuition. It is significant that what politics he has studied were imparted to him by a one time Nationalist Member of Parliament, Dr. Everling, the most natural school of politics for a German Prince.

He was also for a few terms a student at Bonn University, where his father also studied.

Prince William has two great interests in his life—soldiering and sport. Circumstances have not been favourable to much practising of the former, but of late they have grown.

By some obscure back door opening of which was never satisfactorily cleared up, he succeeded in slipping into the Reichswehr (Germany's official standing army).

His career in it was short Republicans began to ask awkward questions. To admit the heir presumptive of the monarchy into a supposedly republican army, in which only men ready to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic are enlisted, seemed a proceeding worthy of investigation.

Needless to say, the Prince swore no such oath of allegiance. There was a first-class political row. The life of the Government was imperilled. Finally, the then strong man of Germany's army, General Von Seckt, who was ultimately responsible, had to resign.

HIS LOVE OF SPORT.

When the sport fever seized hold of the youth of Germany the young Prince's sporting activities met with universal sympathy. And it was no mere lip service that he rendered to sport. Running, discus-throwing, hurdles, and swimming were his favourite exercises. Riding is still another passion. And these things he does well, exceedingly well. He does them with an enthusiasm most pleasing to behold.

"I sometimes wonder," said a wise old man in the Crown Prince's entourage, "when I see Prince William glorying in his sport, what the consequence to the world would have been if his grand father had diverted to sport some of his superabundant activities. ....."

Perhaps one ought to add a third interest to these two—travel. That he inherits doubtless from the ex-Kaiser, who for many years was known to his people as the "Reise Kaiser" (the travelling Kaiser). But here again circumstances have been none too favourable. Surreptitious visits to Spain and the Canary Islands, and even one, it is whispered to France, have been accomplished.

For the rest, he wanders about in Germany a good deal, mostly incognito. At home he is a frequent visitor to the Berlin theatres and restaurants. But a policy of discretion has been the deliberate aim of the ex-Royal family. No articles in regard to him are are published even in the German monarchist press.

The only discreet form of publicity allowed has been the sale of his photograph on picture postcards. This is, I believe, the first time anything more than a mere paragraph has been written about Prince William's personality.

The thoughtful deluded democracy [illegible] and their eyes are [illegible] the young Prince Will[illegible] believe the time is at hand when he will enter upon an inheritance and revive the martial glories of monarchist Germany.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing ...	3.45 5/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.45 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing ...	3.45 1/2
To-day's Opening ...	3.45 3/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.45 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing Rate ...	7.04
To-day's Opening Rate	7.04
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate ...	7.09
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 215

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.54
To-day's Opening Rate	5.48
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate ..	5.44
Difference	—.10

Shaving becomes a pleasure when the Blade is a PALLADIUM. Get a Packet to-day. They are most economical.

PALLADIUM SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

RAVAL & Co., Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

RICH MUSLIM LANDLORD ARRESTED

Allegations Of Misappropriating Islamia Club Funds

BOMBAY, Monday.

Abdul Gani Mahomed Bawla, a rich landlord and the former manager of the Islamia Club at Chaupathi, who was arrested at Mahim on Saturday last on a charge of criminal breach of trust, was to-day placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum. The police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody.

In their application the police state that a complaint was lodged by I. S. Idross, manager of the Islamia Club, stating that the accused who was acting as manager of the club from July 1931 to March 1932, had misapropriated a sum of Rs. 1,109-12-9. Acting on the information filed Sub-inspector Podwal, of the Gamdevi police, proceeded to Mahim on Saturday night to arrest the accused. The accused locked himself up in his room, at the sight of the police and refused to come out. Finally the police had to break open the door and arrest him.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, appearing for the accused applied for bail, stating that the accused was a very respectable man and that correspondence between the Islamia Club and the accused's solicitors were going on, in this matter. As a matter of fact the accused, when he was a manager had spent nearly Rs. 1,400 for the Club, which he had not yet recovered.

The magistrate granted the bail application and the accused was released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 1,300 cash deposit) with one surety of like amount.) The case was postponed to October 17.

PROBLEMS OF COTTON INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND

Mr. Lennox Lee On New Fiscal Policy

The new fiscal policy of this country, the Ottawa Conference, the burden of taxation, the position of dye-makers and colour-users, and the need for reorganisation of the cotton trade were among the subjects discussed by Mr. Lennox B. Lee, the chairman at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, in Manchester in mail week. Mr. Lee first dealt with the association's accounts for the year ended June 30 last, which showed a balance available for distribution of £161,289, out of which the dividend on the preference stock for the full year will be paid, leaving £10,475 to be carried forward.

Mr. Lee said that since tariffs had become a dominant issue he had urged that the export trades, and particularly that of cotton, should be treated with the greatest care. The industry employed an average of 700,000 insured workers, and had an average annual turnover of £150,000,000. It was exposed in every market to the cold blast of foreign competition, aided by cheap labour and low taxation.

HANDICAPS ON TRADE.

In addition, it had to combat the more insidious obstacles arising from rebates and subsidies, tariffs and sur-taxes. In the United States, Italy, and Japan the domestic industries enjoyed many forms of Government assistance, and, though he did not mention these instances because the principle involved was good, or desirable, or even practicable for this country, he put them forward to show by way of contrast how differently this question was being handled.

Perhaps the best example of the handicaps placed upon the trade, and of the unequal burden imposed by a protective in addition to a tariff system, was afforded by the position of colour-makers in this country. Although the Government had promised that prices should be world prices, and although the finishers had made considerable financial sacrifice for twelve years—that is, for two years more than the makers themselves had considered necessary—in order to help the establishment of a British dyestuffs industry, prices had lately been raised on an average by 25 per cent. at a time when strenuous efforts were being made to reduce production costs in order to help in the recovery of Great Britain's lost export trade.

"It is a mistaken policy," he continued, "to exploit an industry at any time, but in times of national emergency it is inexcusable, and no one appreciated that more than the present chairman of the I. C. I. when he stated on October 25, 1927, that his combine was not formed with the idea of raising prices or of creating monopolies but quite the reverse, and that increased profits were looked for rather as a result of greater efficiency.

"The President of the Board of Trade on November 19, 1930, was emphatic that we should be able to purchase our colours at world prices, and further, when supporting the continuation of the Dyestuffs Act, asked—I quote his own words—" Is it not a fact that makers of dye in this country are prepared to give an undertaking that if the Act is continued there shall be free entry of any dye which cannot be manufactured in this country?' There can scarcely be but one implication in that question.

CHECKMATING WORLD PRICES.

"The present Parliamentary Secretary also said in the House of Commons on November 13, 1931, that the makers in this country were charging competitive prices and that in no case are those prices greater than the world prices for the same commodity. In view of what has happened it is impossible to reconcile these utterances with the facts. How are world prices to be secured when as a result of agreements entered into by British makers with their foreign competitors the latter are debarred from quoting for our requirements? If the statements to which I have referred are compared with the actual facts a very different picture is presented.

"A comparison of British and foreign pre-war and 1932 dyestuffs prices will perhaps best illustrate the position. In the British list the increases range from 31 per cent. to 245 per cent.; in the foreign list the highest increase is 194 per cent. Even comparing the 1932 with the 1931 prices, increases in this country's list range from 10 per cent. to 91 per cent., representing an extra cost to this association along of £90,000 per annum. It is, to my mind, inconceivable that Parliament ever intended that under a Prohibition Act a cartel should be arranged with foreign makers to prevent the ruling of world prices by legitimate competition and so render the pledges given by the Government incapable of fulfilment."

OTTAWA.

On the subject of the Ottawa Conference, Mr. Lee said that so far as a general lowering of tariffs and freer trade were concerned we were clearly no nearer our objective. He continued: "Although it is perhaps too early to form a definite opinion as to the ultimate result of these negotiations, it seems clear that so far as a general lowering of tariffs and freer trade are concerned we are no nearer our objective. On the contrary, in return for vague and somewhat indefinite undertakings on the part of the Dominions our negotiators have committed us for at least five years to a policy of preferential tariffs covering a wide range of commodities and restraint is to be placed upon our trade with the rest of the world, the effect of which must be ultimately to increase our costs of production.

"It must not be forgotten that during the last three and a half years the value of the exports of cotton piece goods to foreign countries was £113,000,000 and to the British Empire £107,000,000. One of the causes of our industrial troubles is that in addition to foreign countries shutting us out of their makets the Dominions have also adopted a similar policy and in return for a relatively small addition to their purchases from us they have sought by means of preferential tariffs or quotas to hold and increase that advantage.

"If the development and extension of our trade depend upon reciprocal tariff agreements, then in considering the needs of the Empire our relationship to the world as a whole must not be overlooked. Unless, therefroe the decisions of the Conference at Ottawa are interpreted in this spirit there is the danger that serious injury will be done to our world export trade."

ENGLISH BOY'S LAWN TENNIS

WHY HIS STANDARD IS LOW

Wallis Myers writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—

King George's Cup, now held by the singles champion at Wimbledon has not been won by an Englishman for twenty years. In the interval the trophy has fallen six times to a Frenchman, six times to an American, three times to an Australian and once to a South African.

Yet England has more lawn tennis players to the square mile than any other country.

The junior championships at Wimbledon end to-day. The competitors are numerous, physically strong and ambitious. Why is the boys' standard of play appreciably lower than that of their contemporaries in America and France, to name only two countries?

The answers are several. The English boy except in rare instances, does not play lawn tennis at school; he has to graft the game during the holidays on to another organism. Batting is a double-handed art with an anchored stance; even fielding is a comparatively "still" department. The strokes of tennis demand continuous and synthetic movement both of hand and foot.

MODERN STROKES.

The American boy, and the French boy is now following him, plays fierce and scrambling football in the winter. Aggression is the watchword, and when the school courts are open in the spring the spirit of speed and combatancy is transferred to them. Inter-collegiate lawn tennis matches are a feature of the American summer term.

There are no inter-school matches in England, and the house match (although I believe many boys would welcome it) has yet to break through prejudice.

The big American tournaments including the national championship, which are taking place this week, are held when the American boy is free to watch them. Wimbledon is held during term time; there are no boys in the stands. When W. M. Johnston came to Wimbledon in 1923, incidentally to dominate it, he noticed the fact that, so different from his own country, all his autograph-hunters were of one sex.

It is literally true that only a handful of English boys have ever seen the modern champions on court.

England has many lawn tennis coaches; comparatively few of them can play the modern strokes, and fewer still are tactical experts. Often they suppress individuality and ardour in order to teach a "pretty style." It is significant that Tilden tought himself, and Borotra and Cochet never had a lession in their lives.

Lacoste employed a professional, but only that he might practise shots which he himself nominated. He was, like Wilding, virtually self-taught, expressing his own individual character through his strokes. Vines placed a ball box on court and, practising in private, made it his target from any position. A former covered court champion, E. G. Meers, did not begin to play tennis until he was over 30. His own mentality won his matches.

What is needed in this country is not so much a school for young players as a school for incomplete coaches. There is also a demand for fewer competitions, both senior and junior. When talent can be so widely distributed the capacity for refining and testing it is reduced. False values result; the science of the game, which can only be mastered by disciplined practice, is neglected; the King's Cup remains in oversea hands.

"THREE ARTS CIRCLE."

The Three Arts Circle will hold a reception in honour of its president, Sirdar Mir Muqbool Mehmood, Prime Minister of Jhalwar State, and Mr. Shaukat Ali on Wednesday October 5, at 5-30 at Aiwane Rif'at.

The Circle will meet at Roxy on Thursday October 6 at 6-30 p.m. to see the film "The Silent Witness"

A musicale will be held on Tuesday October 11, at 6 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to aid the Foundation Education Institution for Girls scheme, and the artistes. The programme comprises of Indian and European musical talent, including "Olga" in an Oriental mystic dance, "Iqbal" will perform Indian 'nautch' Shakir Ali Khan of Benares and Ustad Jaffer Khan will sing Indian songs; Prof. Rehman (Papeeha) the world challenger in natural whistling, will whistle Guzzals; Miss Mavis Brown will appear in "Fluttering Wings." There will also be Piano Solo and Guitar Solos and Trios, and other items.

Fast Only Suspended

MR. KELAPPAN ON HIS PROGRAMME

GURUVAYOOR, Oct. 3.

Mr. Kelappan is taking only liquid food. He is still weak and is confined to bed. According to the doctor it will take a fortnight for him to move about independently.

In a statement to the press Mr. Kelappan said that he had suspended the fast for three months at Mr. Gandhi's express desire, to resume it if needed at the end of that period with Mr. Gandhi's sanction. Satyagraha had also been stopped for the same period, giving the Zamorin ample time for consultation. Meanwhile volunteers would be going afoot throughout Kerala, carrying on a temple entry campaign and educating the depressed classes.

HARIJAN CONFERENCE MOVE

The All-Kerala Depressed Classes Conference was held yesterday Mr. Achuthan presiding. Resolutions were adopted expressing full confidence in Messrs. Gandhi and Kelappan and advising the depressed classes to obtain from drink.

A committee was appointed for suggesting a programme for the removal of untouchability and securing temple entry for the depressed classes.—A.P.

LOOPING THE LOOP ON GLIDER

VIENNA, October 2.

Looping the loop fourteen time on a glider of his own decision was the feat accomplished by a gliding pilot, Kronfield, at the Freutenau race course.

The last loop was less than 500 feet from the ground.

He also executed tail spins and other aero-acrobatic feats.

—Reuter

LATE MR. THENGDI

Nagpur Expresses Condolence

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

A public meeting held here passed a resolution expressing condolence at the death of Mr. Thengadi, the Meerut Conspiracy Case accused and a former resident of Nagpur, and sympathising with his family in the bereavement.—A. P.

Sir "C. P." Hands Over Charge To Sir J. Bhore.

MADRAS, October 3

Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, who arrived in Madras last evening, handed over charge by telegram this morning to Sir Joseph Bhore, who arrived in Bombai to-day by the "Victoria."—A.P.

Peace Talks Break Down

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2.

Peace negotiations between the Federal Government and the Sau-Paulo constitutionalists have broken down and hostilities continue.—Reuter.

MR. M. L. TANNAN

Mr. M. L. Tannan, M.Com (Birm.) Bar-at-Law, under-secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, arrived in Bombay on Monday. He is staying here till Wednesday, October 5.

Treasury Bills Sales

A Press Communique states:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of four months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 3rd October 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,19,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/2/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,19,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2/8/5 per annum.

Tenders for three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 11th October 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 14th October 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate four months Treasury Bills will be sold from Tuesday, the 4th to Monday, the 10th October 1932 at Rs. 99/4/0 per cent. Subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediates without previous notice at any time during this period. Four months intermediate Treasury Bills sold from the 28th September to the 1st October 1932 amounted to Rs. 8,25,000.

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PATRON OF HINDI LITERATURE

Jasdan Ruler Congratulated

A special meeting of the Hindi Literary Society of Bombay was held yesterday under the presidentship of Pandit Niranjan Sharma Ajit to congratulate His Highness the Darbar Shri Alla Vajsurya Khachar of Jasdan (who has all along been a patron of Hindi literature and staunch adherent of Vedic culture and who has been also devoting heart and soul for the restoration of Indian History from the Vedic Period down to the present age for the enhancement of his jurisdictional powers and classification of the state in the second class states of Kathiawar.

The following resolution was passed:—

This special meeting of the Hindi Literary Society of Bombay attended also by prominent citizens of Jasdan State heartily congratulate His Highness Darbar Shri Alla Vajsurya Khachar Bahadur of Jasdan who has been a patron of Hindi, ("lingua Franca of India") for the enhancement of his jurisdictional powers and the gratification of the state amongst second class powers of Kathiawar and hopes that Hindi will continue to receive special favour and consideration from His Highness in future too.

MORE TROOPS *FOR BENGAL*

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Information has been received that a platoon of the Eastern Frontier Rifles has been posted at Khulna and 500 Garwali soldiers and officers have arrived at Bankura by special train.—A. P.

"SOCIOLOGY OF ISLAM IN INDIA."

Mr. A. A. A. Faizy, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a lecture on "Observation on the Sociology of Islam in India" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) in Saraswat Brahman Hall, Girgaon. Mr. Y. B. Rege, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS

Timings at Victoria Terminus
(In force from Oct. 1. 1932).

	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshwar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	14-50
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-30
Departures	**H.M**
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
Poona Mail	15-40
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	21-45
Nagpur Express	22-00

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains

(Timings of B. B. and C. I. Ry at Central Station.)
(In force from Oct. 1. 1932.)

ARRIVALS.	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8	55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	30
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45
DEPARTURES		
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Expsess	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20	0
No. 5 Down Kathiwar Mail	20	45
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21	40
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22	0
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	15
AT BALLARD PIER		
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) arrives	9	5
On days when "Frontier Mail/Boat Tran runs		

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THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the Managing Committee of the Thana Catholic Association was held in the Parish School Hall on Sunday last. Amongst oher matters dealt with the following resolutions were passed.

That early steps be taken to establish a reading room.

That the Municipality be requested to expedite the electric lighting of Kolbad village.

That the Municipality be requested to provide an electric light at the north entrance to the church and that the canitary condition near the said entrance be improved.

'C. P.' FOR 'C. P.'

Indian To Succeed Sir M. Butler

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Consequent upon the appointment of Mr. R. A. Butler as Under Secretary of State for India, political circles in the Central Provinces think that Sir Montague Butler will not be posted to the Central Provinces on the expiry of his present leave.

It is believed that Sir Montague will either be posted to some major province in India or granted further leave, and that after the retirement of Sir Arthur Nelson, the acting Governor of the C. P. the appointment will be conferred on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, who appears to be Simla favourite for the moment.

A GREAT PUBLIC MAN

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has acted thrice as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and made some brilliant speeches in the Assembly of which he was the Leader. Before this, he acted as a member of the Madras Executive Council, where he helped Lord Willingdon to work the dyarchical constitution with so much peace and harmony that the Governor of Madras could say that his whole Government had got on well as a "happy family".

C. P. RANGASWAMY IYER.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy has been in the public life for a quarter of a century and was once a prominent Congressman. His knowledge, public questions is not only extensive, but sound, while as a debater he has very few rivals in the country.

He had a brillina career at college and at the bar, where he commanded an extensive practice. He acted as Advocate-General of Madras till he was appointed a member of the Executive Council.

"C.P." as he is called, is a great friend of Lord Willingdon, who relies on him for political advice and who has already given him two opportunities to become a member of the Government of India. The Viceroy will not, it is safe to presume fail to support his claims to a Governor's gadi.

In the Central Provinces Mr Tambe (as he then was), has once acted as Governor and therefore there is precedent for an Indian to be appointed Governor according to the report of our correspondent.

OTTAWA DECISION AND INDIAN ALUMINIUM TRADE

How Foreign Competitors Are Doubly Benefited

Mr. Narayanrao A. Desai President Bombay Industrial Association has issued the following statement on "Imperial Preference and the Indian Aluminium Industry":—

In spite of the opposition of the Indian Mercantile community the Indian Delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference, at Ottawa have committed this country to the principle of Imperial Preference. Among the items of trade selected for preference, are metals such as Brass, Copper and aluminium. The effect of the preference is bound to be prejudicial to all these industries but its effects on he aluminium industry need immediate attention.

The Indian Aluminium Industry consists of manufacturing utensils from the raw metal imported into this country from England, Canada, France, Germany and Switzerland. This industry has existed in the country for the last 35 years and till 1929 nearly 85 per cent of it was in the hands of Indians. But since 1929, foreigners began to capture the industry. The Canadians and the British began to increase their manufacturing plants in this country and obtained within the course of two or three years almost an absolute control over the industry. So by now the original proportion of the Indian and the foreign element in the industry has been reversed.

HOW INDIAN OWNERS ARE PENALISED.

With this impact of foreign competition the Indian factories in this country gradually lost ground. So long as the suppliers of the metal had no manufacturing factories in India, they paid due regard to the requirements of their customers, the Indian utensil factory owners. But now having built their own factories to turn the raw material into finished products they deliberately starved the few Indian factories which survived the competition, by raising the prices of the raw metal.

It is important to note in this connection that even the supply of the metal from centuries like France, Germany and Switzerland was controlled by the British; for those European countries had formed in 1929 or thereabout, what is known as the Aluminium Convention for India. This was a sort of Trust or Cartel to regulate the prices of metal imported from Europe, to stand competition with Canada. So even under the present circumstances the Indian Factoryowners are dependent for their supply of the raw metal, on their very competitors, who own factories in India as well as produce metal in their own countries. This position is certainly anomalous and has adversely affected the Indian Aluminium Industry.

EFFECT OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The effect of the proposals of Imperial Preference will now be to give in the hands of foreigners another weapon with which to fight the Indian Manufacturers who are already hard-pressed. The supreme and the immediate need of the Indian Aluminium industry is the free and unrestricted supply of the raw metal. The grant of preference will once for all close the way of importing the raw metal from the non-Empire countries, and will completely vest the control of the supply of raw metal in the hands of Empire competitors of Indians, who will be enjoying double advantage as producers and manufacturers.

It is, therefore, imperative in the interests of Indian industries to turn down the proposal to grant any preference to Aluminium and other metals. For what is true in the case of Aluminium to-day will be equally true in the case of other industries also, as there is every likelihood that the foreigners will build up factories for manufacturing utensils from Brass and Copper also. So when the proposals for preference will be placed before the Indian Legislative Assembly for approval it will rest with the Nationalist members of the Legislature to oppose the measure.

SMOKING CIGARS ON CHANNEL SWIM

Legless Man's Both Ways Bid

A legless swimmer who smokes cigars in the water set off an attempt to swim the Channel.

He is Mr. Charles Zibelmann ("Zimmy"), an American, who last year won the world's endurance championship at Honoluiu when he stayed in the water for over 100 hours.

He started from St. Margaret's Cliffs, near Dover, at 5.35 p.m. and during the first hour of the swim was swept by a strong flood tide rapidly northwards towards Deal.

Later he made good progress. The sea was calm and the weather remained perfect.

Mr. Zibelmann was confident of success and declared that if he reached France he might start the return journey. His original plans provided for a swim of seventy hours on the "there and back" attempt.

On the tug accompanying him was a large supply of cigars for use during the swim, and food consisting of chicken, rice steak, bread and butter.

Mr. Zibelmann lost his legs in a tramway accident in Chicago when he was nine, and did not learn to swim until afterwards. He said that he was thrown into a pool and found that he could not sink.

He has swum seventy-eight miles without stopping, and holds the underwater record in the United States, having remained submerged for 4 minutes 17 seconds.

KONKAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Subsidiary Body To Historical Society

BANDRA, October 2.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., Collector of Suburban District, inaugurated the North Konkan Research Institute at a meeting held this afternoon at St. Andrew's High School Hall, Bandra. Dr. D. A. de Monte, President of the Bandra Municipality, Rev. Fr. Tourquist, Rev. Fr. Casasaya, Mr. A. S. Moraes, Mr. John de Mello, Rev. Edward Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Rodrigues, Mr. Acharya of the Prince of Wales Museum and Mr. G. P. Vaidya were prominent amongst those present at the meeting.

The institute has been founded for popularising the study of history in all its phases, of the districts of Bombay, Thana and Kolaba, by public lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions, and excursions to historic sites.

Rev. D. D'Sa, President of the Institute proposed Mr. Master to the chair and Mr. Joseph Alex Dias read congratulatory messages from several research scholars from all over India. Mr. Bras Fernandez, the Research Director spoke on aims and objects of the Institute and said it would act as a subsidiary body to Bombay Historical Society, after several speeches were made a paper on the "Value of the Study of Ancient History" by Mr. Paul Dare was read.

VALUE OF RESEARCH

The Chairman appealed to young men to work for the Institute dwelling on the great value of archaeological research. Mr. Master left the meeting a little early owing to an urgent engagement and the chair was then taken by Mr. Vaidya, Vice-President of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Jos. Alex Dias in moving a vote of thanks to the President referred to the valuable work in suburbs of Mr. Master, who has mastered all the problems.

OFFICE BEARERS.

The organising committee consists of Mr. F. S. Gupte, Mr. J. S. Tilley, Mr. C. A. Muchhala, Mr. A. A. Moraes, Mr. M. Paul Dare, Prof. V. G. Rao, Rev. P. E. Fernandes and Mr. K. H. Vakil.

The executive committee consists of President—The Very Rev. D. D'Sa, Vice-president; Dr. M. B. Rehman, Research Director: Mr. Braz A. Fernandes, Honorary Secretary; Mr. Jos. Alex Dias Honorary Treasurer; Mr. S. G. Pendulkar, Honorary Curator; Mr. A. C. Pereira Members: Prof. J. F. R. Almeida, Mr. J. Remi Orasto and Mr. C. A. Muchhala.

A protest against the proposed increase of press telegram rates is contained in a resolution passed by the executive council of the Indian Journalists' Association.

A beginning has recently been made at Amreli in providing adult education in a night school opened at the instance of the Amreli Prant Educational Inspector, Mr. B. B. Joshi.

BRITISH BOATS NO LESS EFFICIENT

Quicker In Diving

Japan's claim to supremacy in the power and efficiency of her submarines—is not admitted by British experts. "It is true," a well-known submarine authority says, "that Japan has paid special attention to the development of large, long-range boats. Her conception of war strategy visualises the advance of an enemy battle fleet across the Pacific to attack Japan's coastline and sever her communications with the Asiatic Continent and the Dutch East Indies—these being her vital arteries in war time.

"To avert this disaster she proposes to waylay the enemy with submarines, and inflict staggering losses long before he reaches Japanese waters, and to this end she has been concentrating on boats which not only have a big radius of action, but are sufficiently roomy to enable the crews to live in tolerable conditions for weeks if not months, at a time.

80 POST-WAR VESSELS.

"The thirty-three boats she has built recently have the high average displacement of 1,600 tons, the largest being nearly 2,000 tons. All are very fast on paper, but it is not known whether the designed speeds are actually attained at sea.

"For their great size the armament is not particularly powerful. No boat has more than eight torpedo tubes, the majority having only six. The usual gun equipment is one 4.7in, but the largest boats carry two 5.5in apiece.

"Japan's present submarine fleet is entirely of post-war construction, all obsolete units having been scrapped. It numbers eighty boats, built and building, a total only approached by France, and far above that of Great Britain, which has only twenty-eight submarines of post-war design.

"Although Japan has introduced several novelties into submarine construction, she gained much valuable information from the batch of German U-boats which were handed over to her after the war. These are believed to have inspired, in part at least, the design of many of her present submarines. But much of their equipment is of foreign origin—for example, most Japanese submarines are equipped with British-made periscopes.

PACIFIC SUPREMACY.

"Owing to the different strategic ideas which prompt their design, no fair comparison can be made of Japanese and British submarines. It may safely be said, however, that in strength of construction, cruising radius, and safety of handling the British boats are, at least, equal to any in the world. Incidentally, our boats are believed to hold the record for quick diving."

There is no doubt that half the present Japanese submarines are capable of making a round voyage across the Pacific, and would therefore be able to conduct an offensive on the western seaboard of the United States. Nor would it be impossible for the largest Japanese boats to menace the Panama Canal.

The United States, on the contrary, has only six submarines large enough to undertake operations across the Pacific. To this extent, therefore, the Japanese claim to complete submarine supremacy in that ocean is difficult to challenge.

WHAT JAPAN IS DOING FOR MANCHURIA

"Mass Migration" Scheme

A Special Representative of the "Daily Telegraph" writes from Yin-kow (Manchuria) in mail week:—

"There is overwhelming evidence in Manchuria that Japan is planning to establish a permanent hold there, and will justify it by the big reforms she contemplates for the country. These include: Schemes for extension of the railways and other means of transport; planning of aeroplane routes; big construction programmes; arrangements for "mass-emigration" of Japanese for the purposes of agricultural development; The intention to construct a new port at Rashin and the planning of many new town-sites.

All these appear to attest confidence in undisturbed occupation under a system of co-operation with the native Government.

The military headquarters are seemingly little concerned at the raids by bandits on the railways. They describe these guerilla tactics as irritating, but not important.

Manchurian troops will undoubtedly require stiffening for some years, but I believe that the Japanese can completely arrest the railway attacks whenever they are ready to move.

TRADE BOOM EXPECTED.

British and foreign merchants are concerned at the heavy decline of trade. This is partly due to the floods having greatly reduced imports. They are convinced, however, that a boom period will follow as soon as peaceful conditions have been restored.

One of the largest British merchant concerns in the East, which understands conditions in Manchuria, urges a policy of conciliation towards the new State. Britain, it holds, should have a senior political observer in Manchuria in order to keep abreast of realities and maintain friendly contacts for the time being even while formal recognition is withheld.

New Malaria Mosquito

A new species of malaria carrying mosquito has been discovered in England.

It was found in Norfolk recently by Dr. F. W. Edwards, the insect expert of the Natural History Museum.

The names of the new mosquito is Anopheles Algeriensis, and it has its distant origin in Algeria. It has, however, never before been found nearer to England than the southern part of Italy.

"Though this mosquito has apparently bred in Norfolk from time immemorial, it is a most extraordinary thing," said Mr. Marshall, of the British Mosquito Control Institute, "that it has not been discovered before."

There are about 28 species of mosquito in Great Britain, of which four are malaria carriers. But they can only carry malaria if they come into contact with someone suffering from the disease.

Abdul Gani's Adventures

"PASSED OFF AS HINDU IN A HOTEL"

POLICE OFFICERS' ALLEGATIONS IN CRIMINAL TRIAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the High Court Sessions, today, Mr. Justice Broomfield began the hearing of the sensational case against Dawood Gani, alleged to be a "gangster," who is charged with attempting to kill some police officers and causing hurt to them by revolver shots.

A special jury was empannelled for the case.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Frank Oliviera, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. K. Azad, with Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla, appeared for the accused.

At the outset, on the application of Mr. Azad, his lordship decided that the court would visit this afternoon the place where the offence was alleged to have taken place.

The Advocate-General, outlining the case for the prosecution, said that in 1922, the accused was arrested for some offence, but he broke the bail bond and absconded. He was arrested again in 1925 for house-breaking and theft but he managed to escape from police custody.

In March, 1926, at about 9 p.m. Inspector Dyer, Sub-inspector Sorabji, Inspector Bhatkal, Sub-inspector Rane and several other members of the C. I. D. staff started to raid a building on Bapu Khote Street, near Null Bazar, where the accused was hiding in a room on the first floor. As the officers were ascending the stair, the accused saw them and ran away. In the room, the officers saw four other persons who were put under arrest.

Hearing that the accused had jumped into the adjoining building, Inspector Dyer and Sub-inspector Sorabji also went there.

THREE SHOTS.

There at the back of the courtyard, they found the accused in a latrine with the door closed from inside. The accused slightly opened the door, and fired thr. shots with his revolver, injuring both the officers. Sub-Inspector Sorabji tried to catch him by the hand, when the accused fired again, injuring him with a bullets.

Meanwhile, the other officers also arrived at the place By a dashing move, the accused quickly came out of the latrine and jumped out on to the road. The police party gave him a hot chase, but the accused made good his escape, firing some more shots, which hit some of the police officers and four pedestrians.

Nothing was heard of the accused till March 11 when Joshi, who was in the police department, saw the cused at a Hindu hotel, called Arya Pathikashram, at Girgaum. The accused was living there as a Hindu, under the assumed name of Bhagwan Bhojaji, which was the name of a man who was transported for life in 1924. Seeing Joshi there, the accused paid off his bill to the hotel manager, and went away, leaving there his trunk which contained his Mahomedan clothes. Joshi informed the police, but before they arrived at the hotel, the accused had cleared away. He later wrote to the hotel about his box. The accused had since been absconding.

Six years later, that is, a month or two ago, the accused was traced at Karachi, brought to Bombay and put on his trial.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Dyer, who gave evidence stated in cross-examination that prior to the incident of March 8, 1926, no reward was offered by the police for the arrest of the accused. Witness had not seen the face of the accused till he was arrested at Karachi and brought down to Bombay.

Mr. Azad: Then how do you say that it was the accused who fired the shots?—It is my inference that it was the accused who was inside the water closet. Witness could not identify the accused as the man who had fired the shots.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji also admitted in his cross-examination that he could not see the accused on the day of the incident and could not identify him.

Gopal Appaji, a retired Jamadar, deposed that he knew the accused since 1910. Once he was sent to Dhandhuka, the native place of the accused, with a view to trace the latter in connection with another case.

"SAW ACCUSED RUNNING AWAY."

Asked about the incident in question witness stated that he saw the accused running away.

The Court rose half an hour earlier to enable the jury to visit the scene of the offence.

At the commencement of the trial on Monday, Mr. Azad in the course of some arguments stated that one of the points to be raised by the defence was about the identity of the accused.

Further hearing will be resumed on Tuesday.

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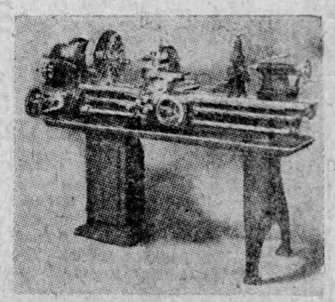

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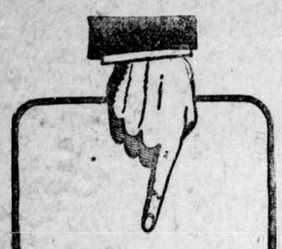

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ESSENTIALS OF FEDERATION

Percy Report Recommendations Analysed

The following is the second instalment of the exhaustive analysis of the recommendations made by the Federal Finance Committee, in the statement issued by the British Indian Association, Calcutta. The previous instalment appeared yesterday.

The provincialisation of the jute export duties is justified on other grounds also. The arrangement which imposes upon the Provincial Government the task of having to improve the moral and material condition of the jute-growers, but authorises the centre to draw away the wealth produced by them, by their toil for its own purpose is to say the least an anachronism. Thus the position comes to this that, the wealth of the jute-growers is within the orbit of the Central organism while their welfare is within the orbit of the Provincial Organisation. In a federal constitution the exploitation of one unit for other units is a negation of its fundamental principles. But it has been urged by the advocates of the centralisation of the jute export duties that jute is a monopoly and as such the export duties are borne by the foreign consumers and not by the home-producers and, therefore, no particular province can claim a share of it. The British Indian Association disputes the contention that the jute export duty is paid in full by the foreign consumers.

Both the Fiscal Commission and Taxation Enquiry Committee went into the question and had to admit that "an absolute monopoly for which there is a stable demand, is of rare occurrence and it may, therefore, be taken as the general rule that some portion, if not the whole of an export duty, falls on the home producer." It is well known to every body that the jute industry does no longer command any stable demand; of late years there have been great fluctuations oscillating the pendulum of normal price. Therefore it is evident that the export duty is likely to fall in part on the home producer. Even conceding for the sake of argument that the jute industry commands a stable demand, there is no reason why a monopoly product should be enjoyed communally and not by the Province of exportation, especially when that particular province has financially suffered in many other ways.

HARD IN BENGAL.

The jute duty encroaches on the taxable capacity of the Province. This point of view was urged before the Meston Committee by the Bengal Government without success. The Meston Award assigns to 46 millions of Bengalees a revenue of less than Rs 11 crores, whereas Madras gets more than 16.1/2 crores for a population of 42 millions, Bombay gets 15 crores for 19 millions, U.P. about 13 crores for 45 millions, and Punjab more than 11 crores for 20 millions. Under this iniquitous arrangement Bengal gets the least benefit from the State though the State gets the greatest benefit out of Bengal. In Bengal the "per capita" contribution to the State is Rs. 7/8 as against Rs. 3.1/2 in U.P. Rs 5/11 in Madras Rs. 1/12 in Behar. Moreover, under the Meston Award, the Provinces have been left with inelastic sources of revenue while their needs are multiplying. Bengal can only afford to spend the least on education, irrigation and sanitation, because her provincial revenues are found to be absolutely inadequate. It has been noticed before that under the recommendations of the Federal Finance Committee, Bengal has been condemned to start with a deficit of 2 crores and if the income tax receipts are distributed in the way, recommended by the said Committee, Bengal can at most expect to have a balanced budget which may eventually prove to be no more than a paper balance. The constitutional reforms would mean nothing to her if Bengal does not get a surplus revenue for constructive purposes. Bengal has already been sucked dry; her education has suffered, her sanitation has deteriorated. If she cannot hope to regenerate herself, an advance in constitutional reforms would make no appeal to her. During all these years, Bengal has contributed the highest to the Central exchequer in the shape of income tax, import duties and exports duties. Now, she can longer let her elastic resources slip out of her hands and be satisfied with those which have least possibilities of recouperation in them. A surplus budget is therefore a vital need with her. She cannot afford to lose her jute export duties. They belong to her and her alone, legitimately and above all morally.

Taking all these facts into consideration, we are in unison with the Prof. Moore's opinion quoted by Mr. Donald Kerr on "the law of the Australian Constitution" that "the duties of customs mean duties imposed upon the importation of goods into the commonwealth from part beyond the commonwealth." The provincialisation of the receipts of export duties will give relief to all the provinces. Bengal will gain from export duties on jute and Burma from rice. Many economists have suggested export duties on lac, tea and oil seeds; B & O is interested in lac, Assam in tea, and Madras in oil seeds. All these resources should be left for the provinces.

In federal constitution, with the growth of democratic ideas, nation building departments would expand and entail growing expenditures and in view of this, no particular province should be exploited for the benefit of others that will cause resentment and irritation which federal centre should always try to avoid. The provinces should be given elastic sources of taxation.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The "politicising" of financial settlement must always be carefully avoided. The administrative clean cut in political functions which is necessary in federal constitutions need not extend to financial matters. In finance, things that matter are ot the taxes, but their incidence and economic effects. The integrity of the tax system is vital because financial proposals are to be viewed from national standpoint. In the region of taxation, coordination is a necessity. But any scheme must always avoid two dangers—the danger of centralisation and the danger of undermining the self reliance of Provinces. To achieve this twofold object, there must be an institution for integration. If the Government of India be given wide powers of interference, that will undermine the federal spirit and on the other hand if the Provinces are given full autonomy without any link with the centre, that will be conducive either to local atrophy or local anarchy. Therefore, to ensure the integrity of the system, a separate body, such as the National Finance Commission, shall have to be devised. The Commission will watch the working of the financial system and prevent the intrusion of disturbing factors. It will act as a tribunal in all disputed cases. It will collect, collate and publish data relating to the fiscal activities of different authorities. It will remain in constant touch with the treasuries of various Governments. It will survey the entire economic life of the community. It will be an autonomous organisation, independent of the Central Government. It should be armed with the powers of financial reconstruction. It won't be merely an advisory body, "always in danger of being frozen out," not even merely an academic body "drafting endless memoranda," but an organ of national life, to be precise, a committee of action—"a body which may fulfil the need of constructive thought in advance of executive decisions and can fulfil itself only by creative activity in the field of financial reconstruction." "As an organ of integration, it must be clothed with great prestige and placed at the centre of financial administration." If we discuss about the metaphysics of federal finance, we find that 'provincial autonomy and the separation of finances are not ends in themselves, but means to an end." Accordingly, the financial settlement to be progressive must be elastic and evolutionary. The whole scheme must bear the stamp of transitional character and be suited to the changing contingencies and unless there is such a separate body created for integration and reconstruction, separation or segregation of resources and revenues would retard future growth.

LOAN POLICY

The need of coordination is strongly felt in the realm of loan policy of the Government. The borrowin gof Provincial Governments at present is governed by section 30 (i) (a) of the Government of India Act and the Local Government borrowing rules made under this section and Revolution Rule 25 regulating advances by the Government of India to Local Governments. The provinces now enjoy powers of raising their own loans subject to certain conditions: the loans raised outside India require the sanction of the Secretary of the State and the loans in India the sanction of the Government of India. The arguments in favour of the Provinces having independent borrowing powers are: firstly the borrowing power is an essential part of the complete financial autonomy of the Provinces, secondly the Provinces will tap sources which will not be touched by All India loans. But the experiences show that the Provinces have obtained their loan funds from the same markets (on which the Government of India depend) and have paid higher rates of interest. The Bombay Development Loan 1920, the United Provinces Development Loan 1921, the Punjab Development loan 1923 and 1925—all raised by the respective provinces carried definitely higher rate of interest than that paid by the Government of India in those years in their internal loans. As the right of exercising independent power of borrowing results in neither economy nor in the increase of their financial powers, it is better that the Provinces should do all their borrowing through the Government of India. In the proposed federal scheme, the coordination of loan policy should be emphasised, but "that restriction on the Province's freedom to borrow on their own credit should not be pushed to extremes. The Finance Department of the Government of India in their memorandum circulated at the Round Table Conference suggested the following scheme:—

(A) A retention of general power to control and coordinate Provincial borrowing by the Federal Government.

(B) A continuance of arrangements on the lines of the existing Provincial Loans Fund —but with a tightening of control, for example—

(I) If a Province has to take a loan to finance a deficit, no further loan from the Provincial Loans Fund should be made until the deficit loan has been repaid,

(II) There should be some scrutiny of the general gnancial position of a Province applying for a loan and loans should be refused if that position is unsatisfactory.

(C) The ultimate power to decide whether a loan is to be granted to rest with the Finance Minister of the Government of India working with a Board of loan Commissioners.

(D) All Provinces to keep their own balances independently with the Reserve Bank.

(E) All Provinces taking advantage of the Provincial loans Fund arrangements to submit their accounts to an audit by the Auditor General of India. This need not be more than a light test audit, sufficient to satisfy the Auditor General.

(1) that the accounts are kept in a form sufficient to exhibit the true financial position.

(II) that they are accurately kept.

NATIONAL FINANCING POLICY NEEDED

In India it is therefore necessary to have a "national policy for financing schemes of development and an institution for administering it." The Liberal Industrial Inquiry Committee in Great Britain contemplated the establishment of a Board of National Investment in Great Britain which should aim at the utilisation of the national economic resources by taking over the functions of the National Debt Commissioners and of the Public Works Loan Commissiners. Some such body should be created in India. But a beginning may be made by constituting a National Loans Council on the lines of the Loans Council of Australia which should act as the central borrowing authority exercising a selective influence over the distribution of loan funds arranging the demands for capital in order of their importance and indirectly drawing up a programme of capital expenditure. The Council consisting of representatives of the Provinces and Federal Centre, should be in charge of management of public debt and also of capital resources. The method and aims of such a council would necessarily be matters of gradual evolution.

There are other important functions while coordination is necessary. First, resource operations. The resource operations are designed to provide adequate funds at the numerous disbursing centres, for meeting the obligations of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and other public authorities. "There are 1,500 treasuries and sub treasuries of India and more than 90 oranches of the Imperial Bank which receive and pay out mony on public account." The Provinces will lose nothing by letting the Government of India carry on this work for them; and the country as a whole will have the advantage of coordinated action in field in which division of responsibility means waste and inefficiency. The "resource" should remain a central function. Secondly, ways and means operations. At present the "balances" of the Government constitute a fund "in which there are no compartments." It is one undivided whole and can be drawn upon for meeting all public charges, whether central or provincial. Many responsible economists have urged the separation of provincial from central balances as vital to financial autonomy of the provinces. The Muddiman Committee stated that revenues allocated to Local Governments must in fact be separated and held in separate accounts from the central revenues before anything in the nature of Provincial autonomy could be set up. The Indian Statutory Commission recommended that any change in the present arrangements might be postponed until a Central Bank is created and that the Government of India should perform the service of banker for the Provincial Governments on a commercial basis and "should not attempt to make undue profits out of the business." With this recommendation the Government of India agreed in their despatch on constitutional reforms. On principal much can be said for the maintenance of a separate cash balance by each unit of the Federation. The Finance Department of the Government of India in their memorandum stated that separation could be effected without any serious administrative difficulty the only argument against separation being that it would be expensive. The importance to the Provinces is the free use of balances and not the custody of them and if the former can be maintained, they need not be unnecessarily anxious for the latter, even at the risk of further expenses. Thirdly, audit and accounts. The existing system is that audit and accounts duties are combined. Accounts duties are executive duties but audit duty is more or less a judicial function and the independence of the audit department is a necessity. At present the Accountants General as audit officers are subordinate to the Auditor General who is independent of the Government of India but as accounts officers they are under the Finance Department of the Government of India. Thus the independence of the audit department is illusory and the Auditor General himself is subordinate to the Secretary of State who is described in political parlance as the "Great Moghul with a zenana of few advisors." In the federal constitution, audit should be separated from accounts, "in order to secure full independence for the former and raise it to a different and higher plane of achievement." The Auditor General should be made responsible to the Indian legislature and should command an organisation at his back. "The separation of audit from accounts ought to enable the audit officers to devote their whole attention to securing the observance of the legitimate principles of public finance and to shake off the unwholesome affect of the multiplicity of rules which has weighed very heavily on them in the past. The accounts departments of course would be under the Finance Department of the Government of India. The measure is in operation in the U. P. since 1926 and on all Railways since 1929. The separation of audit from accounts introduced in all provinces and departments will certainly involve large expenditures but if the audit do not mean a merely technical audit such as is being carried on today but mean the "application of or organised commonsense to the scrutiny of public expenditure," the expenditure far from being a sheer waste will be a very good investment. It must also be seen that the measure should not be thwarted by the conspiracy of accounts officers whose duty would be to place all facts without playing a game of hide and seek in collusion with the administrative officers. "Treasury and Audit will be allied and not mutually hostile or even apathetic organisations. Treasury control and audit scrutiny are complementary functions and the departments charged with them will be only helping themselves by helping each other.

(To Be Continued)

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HIGH COST OF SOCIALISM

Cuts Zeal Of Political Leaders In Australia

An increasing volume of thought in Australia now demands withdrawal of Government from business wherever practicable. Where it is not practicable, as in the railroad business (as no buyer could be expected to enter this field) new legislation is to be attempted to divorce the railroad enterprise from political control.

It has been demonstrated thoroughly by this young and ambitious nation, seeking to build a civilization in which the common welfare would be the first objective, that political control of industry is incompatible with efficiency. If it were not for the railroad deficits in every State and in the Commonwealth, the budgets which threatened to collapse in the face of world conditions and low prices of primary products would easily balance, writes Philip Kinsley in Chicago Tribune, in mail week.

WEAK LINK IN EMERGENCY.

These expensive political playthings could be kept up on a boom market, with plenty of work and revenue, but they have proved the weak link in this emergency. The leaders of the nation readily admit this mistake, but see no way out except in further reduction of costs, which mean wages, and curtailment of service which is now unsatisfactory to the farming element at least

Australia is facing its precarious future bravely, with the exception of the beer hall orators in the radical union centers, where it is planned to make trouble for the governments in power unless wages are left alone regardless of the fate of industry.

Conservative coalitions are in power except in South Australia and Queensland, where moderate Labour controls. There is no difficulty about such Labour Governments, for they are the expression of small capitalist, home owners and "loyalists," willing to support a "reasonable policy" on wages and take cuts if it is demonstrated that this is necessary.

In West Australia and Queensland the State Governments are withdrawing as speedily as possible from unprofitable state enterprises, such as brick works, sheep stations, saw mills, implement works, quarries and hotels. Taxing the people to pay unnecessary deficits is one of the pleasures that this democracy must deny itself for some time The superstructure has grown beyond the ability of the base to uphold it, and something must topple.

"The failures of state paternalism," writes W K. Hancock professor of modern history in the University of Adelaide, "have been due less frequently to the miscalculations of administrators than to the pressures put upon the administrators by the politicians, and upon the politicians by their constituents. Australian democracy has deliberately resolved that it will have no over mighty subjects. But, in its fear hatred of the strong, it has bared its walls to the destructive vandalism of the weak. Swarms of petty appetites attack the great common services for which the government has made itself responsible. A multitude of fragmented interests assail the common interest.

"Defense is difficult, because there is no exact measure of financial failure; a host of scattered insolvencies can be hidden in the general solvency of the state. "(It is only in the threatened insolvency of the states that a change has been demanded.)"

"Since the railways are under no necessity to square their ledgers they become an instrument in the hands of politicians for squaring the electors. Under this system there is no promptitude in cutting losses and no flexibility of readjustment after the losses have been incurred.

MONEY IS THROWN AWAY.

"This rigidity may be present in industries which are not Government owned. But a government is particularly slow to confess that it has got into a bad business, for its mere entry into it has created vested interests which express themselves immediately in politics. So, very frequently the government throws good money after bad and hopes that something will turn up. In this way losses accumulate in a lump and the crisis, when it comes, is likely to be prolonged and severe.

The American method of private railways, under Government regulations, would strike most Australians now as one way out.

The economic crisis had stimulated thought along these lines and has forced reforms. It will bring about others. It has increased the prestige of the Federal Government and given new wings to nationalism. This nationalism has not been faced with enemies from without, except in the World War, when it sent 450,000 men overseas for four years and lost 250,000 lives. The War touched every home, and war memorials with long lists of names graven on their stone sides have arisen in every town. The strong national feeling takes the form in some groups of an anti-British Empire sentiment.

"These misguided men," said W. M. Hughes, former Prime Minister, "blinded by racial passion, do not appreciate the great advantages of Empire partnership. They contemptuously disregard its possibilities. They want to share the benefits of partnership in the Empire while aiming a blow at its heart."

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASALA

Appeal For Funds.

The following report of the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyasnala, Bombay, was read by the Lady Principal of the School at a concert held last week at the Royal Opera House.

The Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala an institution which is controlled by the Swarajya Sabha was established in 1921. It is imparting academical education upto the 6th standards on proper lines.

The information regarding the current topics are discussed during special period reserved for this purpose. At present there are 150 students on the register this year and the average attendance is 125.

TEACHING STAFF

There are seven full time lady teachers and one part-time assistant teacher. Three of them are Graduates of the Bombay University. There are further three special lady teachers for Drawing and Needle work. Music and Physical culture. Besides the physical culture class an honorary worker Mr S. P. Layganker is giving tuitions in 'Lathi' and Lezime' drills.

An honorary teacher Mrs. Handoo comes to teach Hindi classes to the girls. This school is open to all girls irrespective of caste, colour or creed. Depressed Classes girls are also cordially invited to join our Institution.

TOTAL FUNDS.

A concert was performed in aid of this school on Sept. 26 at the Royal Opera House and the following amounts were received:

	Rs.
Total Donation received	328 0 0
Total amount of the sale of Tickets	1,600 0 0
Total	1,928 0 0

The expenses comes to about: (Including the expenses of tax and theatre). 570 0 0

The total funds collected, therefore would come to about Rs 1,358-0-0. It is quite likely that the entertainment tax may be refunded.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

There is a need of funds to conduct this institution Under the circumstances public spirited persons and those who desire to see this institution should continue its work are requested to send their donations to Mr. Bapasola, Hon. Secretary Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala 62 Forbes Street; Fort, Bombay, and they will be gratefully received.

Film-Careers For The First Born

Warner Brothers announce that they will give a film contract to the first baby born in America on September 10, because that is the general release date of the Warner talkie, "Life begins." The contract will run for five years, and there are no barring clauses.

All babies born in America on that day, no matter of what race, creed, or colour, are potential candidates for Warner stardom. Loretta Young who is featured in "Life Begins," has promised to be the lucky child's godmother.

In the event of there being a tie, both children will receive contracts.

Herod had other methods.—"The Era."

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MARS

If Ultra Short Waves Reach It.

At different times certain people have interested themselves in the possibilities of communication with possible inhabitants of Mars If anything of this sort is ever to be accomplished, it will probably have to be done by means of ultra short radio waves, according to I. E. Mouromtseff research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

Some 25 years ago certain known facts of radio communication convinced Dr. A. E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering at Harvard, and Professor Oliver Heaviside, English scientist, that there must be a sort of cushions or atmospheric layer 100 or more miles from the earth's surface. This has since been known as the Kennelly-Heaviside layer.

To-day Westinghouse research engineers are talking on a 42 centimeter beam from station WSXI, on top of the research building, to the roof of the engineering laboratory, more than a mile away where a parabolic metal mirror gathers the waves, and passes them through a special detector tube to an ordinary little radio receiving set where they are amplified and made audible.

"It is conceivable that the power we have succeeded in getting into our 42-centimeter beam is sufficient to pierce the Heaviside layer and travel the 35,000,000 miles to Mars," stated Mouromtseff. "It is possible that such small power may carry to such great distances because of the fact that practically all of the intervening space is really a high vacuum and does not therefore, absorb the waves, once they go through the earth's atmosphere."

In actual service, communication on the radio-optical waves is dependable and almost immune to theft, interruption and interference, etc. operation cannot easily be "jammed," or crippled by any enemy the beam must be found before its message can be detected and by means of reflecting surfaces, it can be sent long distances.

In a searchlight, the rays originate at the point, reflect from a parabolic surface and pass out in a narrow beam. In the newest Westinghouse achievement, the waves reverse this process by striking the parabolic mirror where they are reflected to a short antenna and detector tube located at the focal point corresponding to the source of light in a searchlight. Since intervening hills or buildings absorb both types of beams Westinghouse found way to reflect the ultra short radio waves so this handicap could be overcome.

Mouromseff and his associates believe the ultra short wave will be adapted to many practical uses in the next few years and that it will prove of commercial value by supplementing radio and other present form of communication.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

None Great Or Small.

Wireless listeners heard a provocative talk by Mr. Bernard Shaw the other night when he spoke on "The Rungs of the Ladder." Ostensibly he was telling the listener the secret of "that mysterious something which has made me a great man while you are a nobody." But actually his address contained some very sly satire at the expense of modern civilisation and conventions.

These were some of his points:

"The truth is that there is no such thing as a great man or a great woman. People believe in them as they used to believe in unicorns or dragons. Ninety-nine per cent. of them are just like the rest of us and the other one per cent. are martyrs."

Mr. Shaw gave advice to parents on the bringing up of children. "If you want your children to be respectable you must bring them up to do what everyone else does. When in Rome do as the Romans do That is the moral you must hold up to your children.

"Countless people will tell you that children are a great responsibility. That is nonsense. Children are a great expense and parents ought not to have to bear that expense."

"There is one rule that breaks through all other rules. If you are crazy about money, to the exclusion of everything else, you will get heaps of it."

"The moral of my career is: Down with the ladder. Let us all keep our feet on the ground."

But earlier in the day the laugh had been on, not with, Mr. Shaw. For in a speech to boy-scouts who were holding a cycling marathon near his home at Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire, Mr. Shaw had said that it was a mistake for the boys to sleep under canvas when they could take possession of houses. "It would be much better", he added, "if, instead of taking your food with you, or buying it, you begged for it."

On his return home, Mr. Shaw found a troop of boyscouts on his door-step, ready to beg food and lodging of him while inside several Rover scouts were making themselves at home.

But Mr. Shaw took the joke in good part.

Purging The Posters

Meanwhile, I am glad to see that the British Film Trade has decided to clean up cinema posters, which often give a very bad and completely erroneous impression to enemies of the screen whose knowledge of films goes no farther than the bill-boards.

Six months ago I wrote in an editorial that "the most admirable pictures, expensively and skilfully produced, are disgraced by glaring posters unworthy of a second-rate circus. Innocent love scenes are transformed into erotic illustrations of purple passion, and are blazoned forth for everyone to see.

"Why," I asked, "should the stars be slandered, the filmgoer's intelligence insulted, and the screen brought into disrepute by publicity methods belonging to the past? These purple placards must be thrown away before they do any more harm."

The Film Trade's action might be a belated answer to my complaint. It has been agreed among the leading film hirers "that no poster which is considered objectionable, or which illustrates a scene not in the film shall be exhibited, and that all publicity matter shall also conform to these rules."—Film Weekly."

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J10

JAPAN LAUGHS AT LEAGUE AND LYTTON

Armed Forces May Not Leave Manchuria

"DIG-IN" POLICY TO GO ON

TOKIO, Oct. 2.

The main line of attack on the Lytton Report here on Manchuria is that it is unduly confined to Manchuria and does not pay enough attention to China and the Far East generally.

The Foreign Office in a very critical chapter dealing with Manchukuo, declares that it being apparently written under strong prejudice reduces the value of the whole report.

NO CHANGE

Contrary to expectations, military circles have accepted the report calmly and express appreciation of the work of the commission. They see no necessity to change the views already given to the world.

GENEVA, October 2.

REMARKABLE.

General opinion is that the report is the most remarkable document ever issued under the auspices of the League. Its studied moderation and careful understanding of facts are matched only by its literary style, bearing a characteristic British stamp.

The report is regarded as a condemnation of Japanese case.

It is feared that Japan will not consent to the withdrawal of all armed forces other than gendarmerie, nor to a complete modification of the present regime in Manchuria so as to bring the new measure of autonomy within the sovereignty of the China.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT

Strong Central Govt. Wanted In China

LONDON, October 3.

Apart from the "Daily Herald", which argues that the Lytton Commission's report finds Japan guilty on all counts, the tenor of the London press comments is that the report leads nowhere, though only the "Daily Mail" actually says so.

The "Daily Mail" adds that the Commission's constructive proposals involve years of negotiation and conferences. Meantime Japan's presence in Manchuria is as natural and salutary as that of Britain in India and Egypt.

The "Times" wonders whether the Lytton Commission's proposals can practically and immediately be realised, though there is no difficulty about accepting the principles. It expresses the opinion that the matter demands collective rather than national diplomatic action.

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" believe that one of the most formidable obstacles to a settlement is the report's conclusion that a strong Central Government in China is primordially necessary. Both incline to the view that such a Government is very remote.

Several newspapers lay stress on the importance of Britain and the United States keeping step. The "News Chronicle" urges Mr. MacDonald to reassert himself in foreign affairs and regrets that a clear line which might have joined up Britain and the United States in a definite policy which the other Powers would have accepted and Japan respected, has not been taken.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT THE REPORT SAYS

Points from the Lytton report are:—

Mere restoration of the "status quo ante" is no solution. At the same time the maintenance and recognition of the present Japan's regime in Manchuria will be equally unsatisfactory.

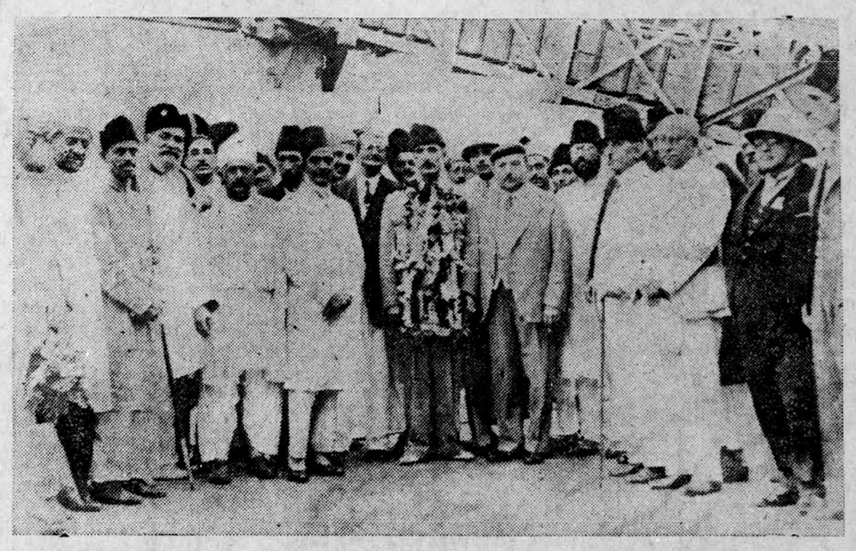
A Sino-Japanese rapprochement could be assisted by China restraining the more intolerant tendencies of her nationalism, and guaranteeing discontinuance of the Japanese boycott when cordial relations are restored.

An Advisory Conference is suggested to recommend detailed proposals for the constitution of a special regime for the administration of three eastern provinces of Manchuria, to be composed of Chinese and Japanese Governmenntal representatives and two delegations representing the local population, each of which should be selected as prescribed by the Chinese and Japanese Governments, respectively. Neutral observers might be optionally secured.

The Sino-Japanese issues relating to their respective rights and interests should be discussed separately, simultaneously with the sitting of the advisory conference. The result of the discussions and negotiations should be embodied in four separate instruments, namely, (1) a Chinese declaration constituting a special administration for three provinces, (2) a Sino-Japanese treaty dealing with Japanese interests, (3) a Sino-Japanese treaty of conciliation, arbitration, non-aggression and mutual assistance, and (4) a Sino-Japanese commercial treaty recognition is suggested of Japanese rights and interests and historical associations of Manchuria, and the restatement of the respective rights and responsibilities of both the countries in Manchuria in the new treaties.

Internal order should be secured by a gendarmerie force and security against external aggression should be provided for by the withdrawal of all armed forces except the gendarmerie and the conclusion of a treaty of non-aggression.

The fundamental requisite for the solution of the Far Eastern political instability is temporary international co-operation in the internal reconstruction of China, as suggested by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.



THREE MEN TO HANG

Brutal Murder of Sheolal And His Mistress

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 1.

Sakharam, Ramji and Tikaram, all Gonds and residents of Bhandara district have preferred appeals against death sentences passed on them by the District and Sessions Judge, Bhandara for murdering one Sheolal Kishorilal, a Marwari and Anandibai, his mistress, on the night of 3rd May last. It is alleged that on the night in question the accused entered the house of Sheolal by going over a heap of manure in a sweeper's compound and pressed Sheolal by the neck while he was sleeping. As Sheolal offered resistance he was stabbed in the abdomen. The scuffle awakened Anandibai, the mistress of Sheolal and the assailants were chased. On reaching the gate of the compound Anandibai was severely assaulted; she died on the spot. Sheolal was removed to Bhandara Hospital where he was operated on but died the next day.

During the course of the Sessions trial it transpired that Sheolal had started civil litigations against one Janki. Janki figured as an accused in the committal Court but was discharged. It was also discovered that the first two accused were agents of Janki and it was held that this was a sufficient motive for the men to conspire to remove Sheolal from the world. The Sessions Judge passed the extreme penalty of death on the three accused and remarked that the crime was brutal and committed in a well-planned manner.

The case which has caused a sensation in Bhandara district will come up for confirmation of the sentences before a bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court on the 26th instant.

SUCCESS OF HYDERABAD ARTIST

HYDERABAD, October 1.

Mr G. D. Deuskar, nephew of a well-known artist and resident of Hyderabad, has been highly successful at the recent Simla exhibition.

He has won the Viceroy's prize and a silver medal for the best picture in the exhibition and also won the Indian State Railways' poster competition.

At the High Commissioner's Office in London not long ago two of his pictures were purchased by the Queen.

Mr. Deuskar was trained in the Bombay School of Arts.

THREAT TO POPE

R. C. CHURCHES TO BE CLOSED

Sequel To Papal Encyclical

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 3.

Religious strife will be considerably intensified by the threat, published to-day by President Rodriguez, to close all Roman Catholic churches if the Vatican persists in the attitude outlined in the Papal Encyclical of September 30.

The Encyclical had "expatiated on the distressing religious conditions in Mexico, "where Catholics are treated as in Soviet Russia." The Encyclical had also exhorted Catholics to "organise and develop Catholic action."—Reuter.

CHAOTIC CHILE

Military Revolt Spreads

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 2.

The position of Chile remains chaotic, disturbances occurring all over the country. General Blanche, who had been acting as President since the fall of President Davila last month, has resigned, following a military revolt which showed signs of spreading.

It is suggested that a left-wing civilian Government will be formed.—Reuter.

"NOTIFICATOR"

Machine To Show Messages In Public Places

Details of a new invention have been elicited by the correspondence in "The Times" proposing that British railway stations might, like those in Japan provide facilities for messages from one person to another to be displayed. Mr. Lewis W. Phillips, an electrical engineer, suggests in a letter that not only at stations, but also at large restaurants, theatres, and popular "rendezvous" like Piccadilly Circus and the Marble Arch it would be a great convenience if a message could be left in the neighbourhood when an appointment is cancled or delayed or a friend missed in the crowd. He adds:—

"The idea has been considered for a few months ago I heard of an arrangement that had been patented in this country in the form of an automatic machine. This was to be installed at stations and other suitable sites, and on the insertion of two pennies facilities were given for writing a message that remained in view for two hours after writing."

It was learned on inquiry that the inventor of this device, which was provisionally patented last June, is Mr. Govan Gee of Winchmore Hill. He has named the invention "The Notificator" He describes it as an automatic machine with a small desk or self, having a glass window in the desk and a roll of paper or thin cardboard beneath. By the insertion of two pennies the window can be slid aside and a message written, which will then be turned onward, the window being closed ready for the next user. Each time a fresh message is written the shutting of the window will move a ratchet—the only mechanism embodied in the invention—and so place the column of message one space higher. Messages will remain in sight for some time—the machine is sufficiently tall to leave them visible through a glass panel for at least two hours. it is calculated The only attention the apparatus will require is the periodical changing of the roll of paper.

GERMANY'S IDOL

HINDENBURGH'S BIRTHDAY ...

British Tribute

LONDON, October 2.

President Hindenburg's eighty-fifth birthday celebrations amid scenes of enthusiasm, eloquent of the great affection in which he is held to the German people, were held to-day, by all classes.

The streets were gay with hunting. Thousands thronged the squares and streets in the neighbourhood of the Chancellor's Palace, cheering repeatedly.

Shoals of congratulations were received from all parts of Germanny and abroad.

A special postal delivery was organised to deal with the many gifts.

Most interesting of the tributes is that of General Sir Ian Hamilton who in a newspaper article writes: "If ever Hindenburg elected to pay a visit to Edinburgh our war veterans in the British Legion will accord him a welcome such as he has never had in the whole of his life.—Reuter's Special.

YEOTMAL FORGES AHEAD

Determined To Stamp Out Untouchability

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi birthday celebrations under the Congress auspices came to close on the 2nd with a meeting under the presidentship of the Congress "Dictator."

Yeotmal Municipality opened 24 wells for the "Untouchables."

Darwha and Pusad municipalities opened all their wells for "Untouchables." Vigorous propaganda for the removal of "Untouchability" is carried on by the Congress and recently formed Asprishya Udhar Mandal in the district.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Fall In Line With National Demand

INFORMAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Indian Christian community has decided not only to reject separate electorates but to fall in line with the major communities and put its weight behind the national demand for joint electorates.

This move of the Indian Christian community to demand joint electorates would tend a great deal to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem in India and the Sikh-Muslim question in the Punjab. Credit for this move goes to Rev. Fr. Winslow, the founder of the Christi Seva Sangha, Poona, who wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravda Jail on the day he broke his fast intimating to him that separate electorates for the Indian Christians would be undesirable from the national point of view and assuring him that he was going to call a conference of Indian Christians so as to sound their and make them accept joint electorates.

MAHATMA'S BLESSINGS.

Mahatma Gandhi liked this idea and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji who was at the time with Mahatmaji in the Yeravda Jail after reading that letter exclaimed that it was a great step forward towards national unity.

Rev. Fr. Winslow subsequently wrte a letter to Bishop Azaraia of Donarkal, South India, requesting him to take the lead and write to the Indian Christian leaders all over India requesting ther to unite with their Hindu brethren in demanding joint electorates. This letter has been forwarded with a special messenger and it will reach Bishop Azariah to-day (Monday).

INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

In the meantime taking advantage of the presence of the Inrian leaders in Bombay, Prof. Hivale of the Wilson College, called an informal meeting on Sunday night at his residence to sound the views of the local Indian Christians. At this meeting were also present Dr. Syed Mahmud, Dr. Choithram Gidwani, and Prof. Thacker of Shantiniketan, who accompanied Dr. Tagore to Poona.

It was resolved at this meeting to call a joint meeting of Protestant and Roman Catholic Christians and demand joint electorates or joint electorates with reservations of seats for the time being.

NATIONAL DEMAND.

To-day Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr Jutta the Indian Christian representative at the A. T. C. who has come to Bombay, met and discussed this question. It is agreed in principle that separate electorates are harmful to the Indian Christian community in particular and the nation in general.

Wilsonians Shake Off Shackles Of Time-Orthodoxy

A special dinner was arranged in the Wilson College Hostel on Sunday morning, when caste Hindus, Harijans, (so-called untouchables), Muslims, Parsis, Christians (Indians and Europeans) all dined together.

An interesting feature of the function was that the Superintendent and some of the Professors took their meals sitting side by side with servants of the College.

KAYASTHAS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Valmika kayastha Yuvak Mandal, passed the following resolution at a meeting on Sunday, in connection with the removal of untouchability.

This meeting of the Valmika Kayastha Yuvak Mandal, is in full accord with the movement for the removal of untouchability, and believes that in these days of Hindu unity public institution such as temples, wells and schools should be thrown open to the "untouchables". This Mandal hopes that individual members will strive as well as they can in this cause according to their honest and sincere opinion.

"The Mandal also recommends to every member that in his efforts in this direction, no force or compulsion should be used towards those holding different views in this matter but that there should be peaceful pursuasion throughout".

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 3.

The rebel State of Sao Paulo has surrendered unconditionally.—Reuter.

KABIR SAHEB'S TEMPLE THROWN OPEN

Dholera Mahant Leads

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, October 2.

The temple of Kabir Saheb which is situated on the corner of the Tank was thrown open by the Mahant on the eve of Mahatmaji's birthday. A notice board was placed on the temple stating:—

"This temple is open for uncomed this step taken up by the Mahant and at night there had been bhajans in the temple by both Hindus and "untouchables" and afterwards 'prasad' was distributed by the 'untouchables' which was accepted by the Hindus.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR TO VISIT NAGPUR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the leader of the "Depressed" Classes will visit Nagpur on the 16th instant on his way to Allahabad for the Leaders' Conference.

It is understood that he will address a public meeting of the "Depressed" Classes at Nagpur on the implications of the Poona Agreement.

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